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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

The New York gold market yesterday was steady, and the prices were sustained by the pressing demands of the "shorts." The opening price was 193 and closed at 200.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 14th, we learn that the news of the fall of Atlanta had reduced the proceedings of the Chicago Convention to comparative insignificance, and caused a decline in the Confederate loan. Denmark refuses to cede North Schleswig, unless a majority of the people decide in favor of it. The Spanish ministry has resigned.

Georgia refugees assert that negotiations are pending between General Sherman and Governor Brown, by which it is thought Georgia will secede from the Southern Confederacy.

The rebel War Department is endeavouring to reinforced their armies. They have ordered the registration and enrollment of all boys over sixteen years of age, and that all officers and men that can be spared from detailed service be sent to the field.

During the ten months ending May 31st, 3,327 Union prisoners died in Richmond prisons. A Richmond paper says that 8,000 prisoners died at Andersonville in the months of July and August last.

Sixteen thousand bibles and testaments from the American Bible Society at New York have arrived at Selma, Ala., to be distributed among Hood's soldiers.

The rebel Commissioner, Robert Ould, has issued a notice declaring exchanged the prisoners taken at Vicksburg, July 4th.

A. D. Kelly, formerly of New Orleans, is to be the new Treasurer of the Confederate States.

Serious charges have been made against Gen. Paine, lately in command at Paducah; Hon. Lucien Anderson, member of Congress, and others, during the administration of the former of his military department.

Brig. Gen. John Newton has been assigned to the command of the Etowah District, in the absence of Gen. Steadman.

Gen. Rosseau had reached Pulaski, Ga., on Monday afternoon. Forrest's forces were with in seven miles of the place and advancing Rosseau was reported to be slowly falling back but reinforcements have reached him, and an engagement will soon take place.

The rebels in Missouri Friday morning threw a few shells into Pilot Knob, but made no regular attack. The place is defended by earthworks, mounted with heavy guns.

News from Northern Mexico to the 13th, states that it was reported that the Mexican troops had gained decided successes over the French in Durango.

A full description of a number of the Lake Erie pirates has been telegraphed to different points in Canada, and every exertion made to secure their arrest.

E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Journal*, has been indicted by the grand jury of the United States District Court, at Trenton, for counselling resistance to the draft.

It is understood in Washington that cotton operators have been unable to effect their object with the Government. Only one lot of 110 bales, seized by Gen. Canby, has been released.

Gen. Sheridan is quietly resting his army in Luray Valley, and preparing for future operations.

A Chance for Mr. Hopkins.

PITTSBURGH, September 27, 1864.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq:

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called to a published challenge emanating from you and addressed to Gen. Moorhead, to discuss the political issues involved in the present campaign. You correctly state therein the general rule that "Whenever a man is presented for the suffrages of the people, they have a right to know his views upon all public political questions." The fact, however, that Gen. Moorhead's record as a member of Congress from this District for the past four years furnished evidence as to his opinions quite as satisfactory as anything he could say on the stump, induced Gen. M. to decline your proposition. With *whom* the discussion is held, however, can make but little difference to the honest inquirer for truth, provided your opponent is such an one as you can fairly and honorably meet. Indeed, I am informed you have in public and private expressed your entire willingness to meet any gentleman of opposing political sentiments for this purpose.

In order, therefore, that the people may have a full opportunity to judge of the correctness of your political tenets, as compared with those held by your competitor, I accept your offer for a full and frank public discussion. Agree with you perfectly as to the fairness of this method of "bringing together the masses of both parties to listen" to debates of this character, and I am equally sanguine of their effectiveness in the cause of truth, patriotism and humanity.

Hoping that nothing has recently occurred to induce any change in your opinions as to the best method of conducting the pending canvass, I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS HOWARD.

Oil Matters.

Graff, Hasson & Co. have recently erected on the point, at the mouth of Oil Creek, a large iron tank, of an estimated capacity of eight thousand barrels, and intend shortly to erect two more at the same place. These tanks are intended to hold crude petroleum, and will be capable of storing twenty-four thousand barrels of oil. Being covered with gravel roofs, they will be secure from either fire or leakage.

Large operations in oil stocks continue to be made. The New York *World* learns of a transaction which is likely to have an important bearing on the future employment of a large amount of capital which has been used hitherto in railway speculations. "The transaction was the purchase to-day of twenty thousand shares of the Oil Creek Petroleum Company—par value $20—(Colonel A. M. Wood, Mayor of Brooklyn, President,) by a large operator, who made it on a combination bid. The buyers of this large amount of oil stock have gone into this operation as the beginning of a series. This is the heaviest transaction ever made in oil stocks, and it closes out the entire reserved capital of the Oil Creek company, every dollar of which represents actual purchases of freehold oil lands at low figures, consisting of the best selected productive lands, at Watson's flats, and other choice locations on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pa. The new capital will be expended in developing a large number of wells on the company's lands, and their agent, practically acquainted with the business of boring wells, &c., promises to run up the dividends to ten per cent. per month in January. The company only commenced on August 15th, and has already declared two monthly dividends. Some of our leading capitalists and money-lenders are interested in the combination bid for this company's stock to-day."

FORTY MILLION SEVEN-THIRTIES SUBSCRIBED.—The subscriptions to this popular loan are now forty million dollars, and they continue to come in at the rate of about a million a day. The public are satisfied that there are no other investments so profitable as United States securities. While nearly all the hundreds of miscellaneous stocks sold in the New York markets have been declining for several weeks, Government stocks have remained firm; and while lenders loan very sparingly and at high rates on the best mercantile paper, they have plenty of money to lend on Government paper at as low rates as ever. While the Government needs the people's money, and pays for it liberally, it offers the highest possible consideration besides, and that is safety.

THERE are two things that ought to suffice to make every American vote against Gen. McClellan at the Presidential election. The first is, that our enemies in England all desired that he should be nominated by the Democrats, and then elected; and the second is, that the mere assurance sent to London, from private individuals in New York, that he was certain to receive the Democratic nomination, caused the Confederate Loan to rise three per cent. These things show what party and what men our foreign enemies wish to see succeed in America. They should be disappointed, and they will be disappointed, by the action of the people on the 8th of November.

NOT BAD.—On the reception of the news of Sheridan's victory at one of our popular saloons in this city, the following colloquy occurred between the bar-keeper, whose name was Dan, and a customer named Jim:

"Good morning, Jim."

"Good morning, Dan, what's the news?"

"Another glorious victory—What will you drink?"

"*Sherry, Dan.*"

An overwhelming and enthusiastic Lincoln and Johnson meeting was held in Harrisburg on Saturday evening. A large number of the Veteran Reserve Corps there on duty marched to the meeting, headed by a splendid drum corps and a transparency, on which were some peculiar devices. Among the inscriptions we observed these: "We don't remember George B. McClellan;" "The soldiers will vote for Lincoln;" "Who opposed the right of soldiers to vote?" "Grant, Meade, Farragut and Sheridan are our peacemakers," etc.

Kountz.

KOUNTZ is running for Congress in the Twenty-third District.

The Committee wrote KOUNTZ a letter, timidly expressing the "hope" that their action "in the matter" would meet his "approbation," and that at his "earliest convenience" he would "signify" his "pleasure."

Whereupon, KOUNTZ "signified" that it was his "pleasure" to construct a Platform.

KOUNTZ is not a great man, evidently—at least at making Platforms.

KOUNTZ may be great at getting cotton on the Mississippi.

We think he is.

MCCLELLAN, who numbers among his admirers not one so ardent as KOUNTZ, wrote a letter in lieu of the Chicago Platform, and why shouldn't KOUNTZ do the same?

KOUNTZ could see no reason why he shouldn't, and so KOUNTZ went and did it.

It is printed in the *Post*, which don't like KOUNTZ.

We thought on reading KOUNTZ's letter that he was running for President. But KOUNTZ is not. Perhaps KOUNTZ thinks he is.

We think he does, because he tells how he would administer the Government in all its departments, and adds that he is in "favor of the liberty of speech."

KOUNTZ need not have said that. Everybody knows that he is; but he might have added that he was especially in favor of the foulest speech. More especially his dirty Chicago speech.

KOUNTZ says he is "opposed to any interference of the administration of civil law upon the plea of military necessity."

Here KOUNTZ is supposed to make particular reference to the arrest of a certain steamboatman in the employ of the Government, by General GRANT, under the impression that he had undertaken to swindle the Government.

KOUNTZ is, therefore, for the largest liberty, and opposed to arbitrary arrests—and KOUNTZ is in favor of "the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution."

That is KOUNTZ's platform.

It isn't the Chicago Platform any more than it is a bale of cotton.

KOUNTZ is running on the Congressional ticket, not a steamboat.

Post Master Dennison.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states positively that EX-Governor DENNISON has decided to accept the appointment of Post Master General, tendered him by the President.

The Great Meeting To-morrow.

General CAREY, whose name does not appear in the published list of speakers, will address the Mass Meeting to-morrow. The General is an eloquent and effective speaker.

Odd Scene in the McClellan Camp.

A War Democrat Rebukes His Former Political Associates—Three Cheers for Lincoln and Johnson in the Democratic Wigwam

An incident occurrred at the Democratic meeting on Monday evening, which was not set down on the bills, and which for the time caused quite as much fluttering among the faithful as the news of Sheridan's late victories. It seems that a gentleman, who has been a life long Democrat, but who is now a staunch friend of the Union, and opposed to the teachings of the modern Democracy as enunciated in the cowardly peace platform adopted at Chicago, on Monday evening, being anxious to know precisely the ground upon which his former political friends are conducting the campaign, visited their headquarters.

At the time he entered the hall Wm. Lynn, Esq., was addressing the crowd, and "pitching into" the Union party as only a virulent copperhead politician can do. The old Union democrat tried to contain himself; but he could not: and told the speaker flatly that he misrepresented the principles he was said to advocate. He would take the stand and refute his arguments. Here was a bombshell thrown into the camp—the lion was bearded in his den. The knowing ones would not hear him; but the crowd shouted for free speech, and seeing that the mass of the meeting would stand by him, the gentleman mounted the rostrum, and proceeded to reply to Mr. Lynn.

He asked those present if they did not feel ashamed of themselves in thus belonging to and associating with a party whose only hope of success was in the defeat of the Union armies? A party who dared not rejoice over the recent victories of Sherman and Sheridan, because of the damaging blows they inflicted upon McClellan's chances for the Presidency. A party which had promulgated to the world, in the Chicago platform, the infamous lie that the war had been a failure, and had nominated a man for the second office in the gift of the people who declared that he had never voted one dollar to pay the men engaged in crushing a rebellion avowedly commenced for the purpose of breaking up the Government of these United States, and rearing upon its ruins a Southern Confederacy, whose chief corner stone should be SLAVERY. They were supporting a party in favor of granting the rebels an armistice, patching up a humiliating peace, and marching our nation's armies back home like craven cowards, humiliated and disgraced.

How could men claiming to be Democrats, who but four years ago voted for that peerless and sound Union Democrat—the lamented Stephen A. Douglas—now associate with a set of men, false alike to the Union, the Constitution, the principles of the Democratic party, and the teachings of its ablest and purest expounders. They could not, as honest, conscientious men do so, and he believed that many of those within the sound of his voice would see the error of their ways before the day of the election, and cast their lot with the friends of the Union, and vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

The speaker charged Mr. Lynn with being in the pay of Jeff. Davis, and believed he would sell his country for a mess of pottage; nor had he a much higher opinion of the rest of the leaders, particularly Capt. Kounts. Altogether the speech was a telling one, and will have its effect in the time to come. When the gentleman had "said his say," he proposed three cheers for Lincoln and Johnson, which were given with a hearty good will by —— and himself, after which he adjourned.

CONCERNING THE WHOOPING COUGH.—James Craig, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in England, has published a paper, in which, after adverting to the fact that twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-two persons died from whooping-cough in 1862, he states that during a recent visit he noticed in the most respectable Swedish journals a statement to the effect that whooping cough can be cured by inhaling the air from the purifying apparatus in gasworks. One of these writers says: "This knowledge we have had from two to three months. I know a family where three children were cured by three visits to the purifying-house. Our most distinguished physicians for the diseases of children, Professor Abelin, has found the remedy equally effective on a patient of his own family. I have seen a boy from three to four years of age be cured by six visits, the first three only lasting ten to fifteen minutes; the latter, on the contrary, thirty to forty-five minutes." Mr. H. M. L. Backler, of London confirms this statement, and adds that the practice of sending children to gasworks to inhale the gas from newly-opened purifiers has been adopted in France for two years past, and he says that from information obtained at various works which he frequently visits, he infers that the cure for whooping cough is perfect. "It often occurs that as many as a dozen children are brought to the gasworks at one time, and the managers have now come to regard this new custom as part of the daily routine of business."

THE "returns from Virginia" are as disagreeable to Copperheads as were the "returns from Vermont." They tell of crushing blows to those old Democratic landmarks, the "resolutions of '98." How old Grandfather Ritchie would have groaned over them, and what misery they would make for John Randolph, were old Roanoke to revisit the glimpses of the moon.

PRICES are falling, but not so fast among retailers as they should. People would do well to make no more purchases than are absolutely necessary. Half the increase in prices that prevails is due solely to artificial action, and has no good foundation. It is irregular as robbery, and not a particle more moral.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Recruiting the Rebel Armies.

All Boys Over 16 to be Enrolled.

Death of 8,000 Union Prisoners.

Vicksburg Rebels Exchanged.

Rebel Account of Early's Defeat.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 27.

Late files of Southern papers afford further evidence of the measures to which the rebels are resorting to fill their armies. Gov. Smith of Virginia issues a proclamation, threatening magistrates and county officers, that he will revoke their exemptions and send them to the front if he finds them any way negligent in aiding in the arrest of deserters.

The Confederate War Department orders that all officers and men employed in the enrolling service, except such as are actually unfit for active service, be relieved by details from the reserve force and sent to the field. All the cavalry companies of reserve forces of Northern Alabama are ordered to report immediately for active service, and the planters of four counties are ordered to send one-fifth of their able-bodied negroes for work on the fortifications of Montgomery. The last order from the rebel war office directs a registration and enrollment of all boys who are sixteen years old.

The Richmond prison and hospital report shows that from September 1st, 1863, to June 1st, 1864, the number of prisoners of war who died there was 3,327. A Richmond paper says that 8,000 died at Andersonville in July and August.

The Bristol *Gazette* of the 16th denies that Mrs. Dr. Williams was accessory to the death of John Morgan, and says a more devoted and trusty friend of the South cannot be found than she is.

The rebel admiral Buchanan has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to get about on crutches.

Sixteen thousand Bibles and Testaments, for distribution in Hood's army, arrived at Selma on the 16th, being the first instalment of 50,000 from the American Bible Society of New York.

A. D. Kelly, formerly of New Orleans, is to be the new Treasurer of the Confederate States.

Governor Flanagan has called an extra session of the Arkansas Legislature in Louisiana.

Robert Ould has issued a notice declaring exchanged all the officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi river, prior to September 10, 1864. Exchanged rebels say the Yankees have three full brigades of negro troops at Chattanooga. A new military prison is building at Dalton, Ga., twice as large as that at Andersonville.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* derives the following particulars of the battle near Winchester last Monday, from an intelligent officer who was present on the occasion:

About daylight the enemy advanced by the Berryville road on Ransier, who was posted at the Spout Spring, on the same road, some four miles east of Winchester. Gordon was at Buckner's Hill, on the Martinsburg road, as reconnoissance. Rhodes was at Hopewell Church, near Whitehall, to the left of the Martinsburg road, eight miles below Winchester. About daylight, Gordon and about 7 a.m. Rhodes commenced moving back to the point of attack. Wharton remained on the extreme left—on the Martinsburg road, a short distance below Winchester. About 10 or 11 a.m. all our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. Ramseur stretched from Abraham's Creek to the Berryville place. Rhodes had taken position between Ramseur and Gordon—Wharton, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly toward our left.

About half-past twelve General Rhodes, who placing a battery in the gap between himself and Gordon, was struck in the ball, just behind the ear, and fell from the field in a dying condition. He was attended at the time by only two couriers. The enemy continued to push on our right and centre, and about 2 o'clock p. m., their cavalry on their extreme left, lapped our lines some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry and completely routed it, and then wheeled into Winchester on our rear. This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it did in good order, Wharton bringing up the rear. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown, and the next morning to Fisher's Hill, a mile or two from Strasburg, where it now is. This is regarded as a position from Winchester, a position of great strength—having the North Mountain on the left and Massahutton Mountain on its right.

The fight is described as a very severe one in the loss on both sides heavy—their's supposed to be greater than ours. We took some 500 or 700 prisoners, more than we lost. Early is reported killed, but this is not authenticated. We lost three guns, and of course left some of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The ambulances of the infantry, which were filled with wounded, came off safely. With this qualification, we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There was considerable straggling on our part.

The casualties embrace Major Gen. Rhodes, killed; Brigadier General Goodwin (of Portsmouth, Va.,) killed; Major General Ramseur said to be slightly wounded); Brigadier Gen. York (commanding Hay's and Stafford's Louisiana Brigade), arm shot off; Acting Brigadier General Thomas H. Carter, commanding artillery, slightly wounded by shell in back; and five Colonels, names not remembered, killed.

Brig. Gen. Battle, of North Carolina, is in command of Rhodes's division. The rebel reporter informant states that the force of the enemy was very large, more than two-fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked, we were pushing them back.

The Richmond *Whig* says: Touching McClellan's document to Horatio Seymour and others, not very much need be said in the way of praise, until we learn the names of the persons who dictated while he wrote. Flattery misplaced recoils in that shape of shame on the flatterer. We therefore withhold our approbation for the present, with the understanding that the debt shall be paid in full whenever it is clearly ascertained that Belmont and Seymour furnished the ideas and Vallandigham the grammar of the letter of acceptance. One thing we should like to know, and that is, the nature of the conversation which Vallandigham had with McClellan's dining-room or library previous to the writing of the letter.

A stenographic report of that conversation would prove scarcely less interesting than McClellan's History of the Peninsula Campaign, with notes and marginal readings by the military critic of the New York *Times*. We marvel much whether that "Atlanta" occurred more than once during that conversation, and in what connection. We should like to know precisely where Vallandigham was when the line was penned, and what Mr. Wood's private comments were after he had carefully perused it.

THE REMOVAL FROM ATLANTA.

Testimonial from the Mayor to Gen. Sherman.

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.

The following, which belongs to the testimonials from the authorities at Atlanta, has just been received in communication, and in conclusion of the subject, I send you a copy of the Mayor's letter.

(Signed,) W. A. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.

On leaving Atlanta, I should return my thanks to Gen. Sherman, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Wood, Col. Colburn, Col. Tedd, Maj. Beck, Captain Mott, Capt. Audenried, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Hugo and other officers with whom I have had business transactions in carrying out the order of Gen. Sherman for the removal of the citizens and in their private business, and for their kindness and their patience in answering the many inquiries I had to make in the discharge of the duties and responsible duties devolving on me as Mayor of this city.

Respectfully, yours,

JOS. M. CALHOUN.

STAND FROM UNDER.

Great Fall in Prices in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

There were rather lively times among the importers, auctioneers and buyers generally, to-day, owing to the feverish state of political and financial affairs. Many kinds of goods fell some 15, 20, and 25 per cent. For instance, poil de chevres, woolen fillings, which two weeks ago brought 85 cents, were knocked down to-day at 52 cents, some lots being consequently withdrawn. Inferior qualities of same articles heretofore commanding from 60 to 80, went down to 40@41. A few lots of 40-inch bagging and burlaps sold at from 15 to 24 per cent. below average prices. Domestic goods firm in comparison with foreign articles. The panic in gold unsettled everything. In a few cases the fall was 33 to 40 per cent. from regular prices of three weeks ago. Reduction in rates for domestic goods not so large.

Serious Charges Against Gen. Paine.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.

The *Journal* contains an exposition of malfeasance in office by Gen. Paine at Paducah, and implicates the Hon. Lucien Anderson, Member of Congress, R. S. Hall, Provost Marshal, John S. Bollinger, and Major Henry Earthney as his assistants in various swindling transactions. Gen. Meredith, the successor of Gen. Paine, has arrested some of the parties, and will doubtless secure the remainder.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Federal Successes in London.

The Independence of the North.

The English Press on Peace.

Denmark Refuses to Cede North Schleswig.

The Spanish Ministry Resigned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The City of Baltimore arrived up at half past three o'clock. The statement that Semmes was to have a new vessel is contradicted.

The *Daily News* says the Federal successes reduce the proceedings of the Chicago Convention to comparative insignificance.

The rebel loan declined three per cent. The new rebel loan lately announced was a bogus one.

Divine & Morris, in the American trade have suspended.

English papers generally are discussing the prospects of peace, most of them seeming to take the view that peace by armistice is highly probable. The rebel loan recovered one-half per cent. on the 13th, owing to doubts thrown on the fall of Atlanta.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Cotton: Sales to-day 4,000 bales; market irregular and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Bacon firm.

LONDON, 15.—Consols closed at 89¾@89 for money. American Stocks—Illinois Central 75 @42 discount; Erie, 38. The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged.

It is stated that Denmark, encouraged by the Western Powers, refuses the cession of North Schleswig, unless it is sanctioned by the vote of the people.

The resignation of the Spanish Ministry has been accepted.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The cotton market opened on Monday with a more steady tone, but continued discussion of the proceedings in the Chicago Convention, in other words bearing towards peace, has rendered the market very irregular, and almost stopped business today (Wednesday). The sales for the last three days amount to 12,000 bales, of which 6,000 were for speculation and export.

The Manchester trade market was dull and lower, and the pressure to sell increasing. Very little doing and prices nominal.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour very slow, and in some cases easier; Western, 19@20s; Ohio and extra, 20@23s per bbl. Wheat quiet and unchanged; California Red, 8s@8s 4d. Corn declined 3d@6d per quarter; mixed, 28s 6d@28s 9d. PROVISIONS—Beef dull and unaltered. Pork heavy. Lard firm but quiet; sales of old at 46s 6d; new, 48s@48s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS, Sept. 14.—Breadstuffs market quiet for all articles, at Monday's prices, holders resisting further decline.

The London *Times* continues sanguine as to the Chicago movement leading to peace between the North and South, and says: "We trust the public will admit they have been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first is now beyond reach of controversy. We said the North could not subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion. The *Times* further said the Chicago Convention would refuse to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves, and we can very well understand why Democrats at Chicago shrink from hurling the fact that the Union cause must go free, but on what grounds, and with what expectation of success could the Confederates now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for years to obtain, and have now been unable to wrest it from them. It appears to us more probable that the Democrats should have disguised their genuine policy than that the people of the North should have entertained any readiness to compromise. It is more likely an armistice will be the first step towards a perpetual peace. The North, after finding the South cannot be coerced, will find also it cannot be persuaded, and the reflection encouraged by the interval may induce those who have always declined to relinquish what they cannot obtain, rather than recur to what has already proved a hopeless and ruinous struggle for it. The *Times*, in conclusion, says: "We should have been much misled if the Democratic party is not the strongest party in the Northern States—strong enough in the absence of any unexpected event to secure the election of their candidate for the Presidency, and impress its policy in the interval upon the existing administration. It must not be altogether forgotten that the Republicans will be reluctant to retire from power; that any signal success may once more place them in the ascendant. Should the Democrats adopt a policy undesirable they will enjoy all the advantages of actual office in maintaining the opposite policy."

The *Herald* thinks that even if Mr. Lincoln should be a second time chosen President, the attitude of the Democrat party encourages the hope that in the present temper of the people, even the Republicans will hesitate ere they make the fatal plunge into another year of war.

The *Morning Post*, the Government organ, says: The Southern Confederacy is now and has been since the commencement of the war as independent people as the Northern federation, and nothing remains for the latter but to recognize with what grace it may the political unity of the new republic.

The Paris Bourse is inactive rentes closed at 66f. 77c. Sitting of the Peace Conference held in Vienna the 13th inst.

THE CONFEDERACY GOING UP.

Georgia Will Secede.

General Sherman and Governor Brown Negotiating.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Several prominent Georgians, refugees, now here, are confident that some kind of arrangement will soon be made between Governor Brown and General Sherman, through which Georgia will secede from the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Concerning the reported peace negotiations in Georgia, the *Evening Post* says:—"General Sherman, we are authorized to say, will not negotiate except upon terms precedent of an unconditional submission of rebels to the Government of the Union, the fullest acknowledgment of its rights, and open admission that the war against the Union was what what Alex. H. Stephens declared it would be in 1861, a blunder and a crime. The *Post* says, if the Georgia authorities will agree to these preliminaries, Gen. Sherman will meet them frankly and cheerfully."

FROM MISSOURI.

Destructive Fire in Boonville.

Rebel Attack on Pilot Knob.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.

Half a block of business houses were burned in Boonville, Mo., on Friday last. Damage, $400,000.

A slight demonstration was made by rebels on Pilot Knob this morning. They threw a few shells into the place, but made no regular attack. The post is defended with earthworks, mounting heavy guns, and can resist any ordinary assault, General Ewing commanding.

Tobacco lower. Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat 5@7 cents lower. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats declined slightly.

From California.

Mexican Successes in Durango.

Great Rejoicing over Sheridan's Victory

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.

The steamer John L. Stephens brings advices from North Western Mexico to September 13th, and two hundred and seven thousand dollars in bullion. The Mexican troops are reported to have gained decided successes in Durango. The city of that name has probably been evacuated by the French, who are greatly outnumbered. Eight to ten thousand acres of cotton are under cultivation in Sinaloa, with fine prospects. Four men had been killed by lightning at Matzana.

There was great rejoicing in California over Sheridan's victory. Greenbacks are selling at fifty-two and three.

Sailed—Ship Daniel Marcy for Hong Kong, with eighty-two thousand dollars in bullion from Chinese shippers. Confidence in American bottoms for the Chinese trade is greatly revived.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

PRICES OF DRY GOODS FALLING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

At the auctions of dry goods to-day, there was a marked fall in prices over Friday last, 33@44 cents less than the regular prices three weeks ago.

Gold opened steady this morning, and the price is sustained by the heavy purchases to cover shorts. There is a great scarcity of cash gold upon which cash is readily paid. Gold opened at 193, rose to 194¼, and declined to 193, NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Gold closed this afternoon at 193¾. Gold closed to-night at 200.

Editor Indicted.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—E. N. Fuller, editor of the Daily *Journal*, of this city, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, on a charge of publishing articles in July counselling resistance to the draft.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. Newton Commands Etowah District

Advance of the Rebel Forrest.

He is Met by General Rosseau.

Our Troops Slowly Falling Back.

Reinforcements Reach Gen. Rosseau.

General Engagement Imminent.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27.

Brigadier General Newton, in the absence of Major General Steadman, to-day was assigned to the District of Etowah.

Forrest captured Athens, Ala., and destroyed Elk River bridge. Sulphur trestle is reported burned, and the garrison of the stockade, colored, captured. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has not been disturbed, and ample provisions have been taken to keep up uninterrupted communication between Nashville and Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.

Gen. Rosseau reached Pulaski yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Forrest's force was within seven miles of Pulaski and advancing. Heavy skirmishing continued until after dark, by the advance of both forces.

A telegram received here at 10 o'clock this morning, reports the enemy still near Pulaski in force, and that cavalry fighting has been going on all morning. Reinforcements of infantry having arrived, the probabilities are that a general engagement will take place today.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 3.

A dispatch from the telegraph operator at Pulaski to Capt. Milroy says: Gen. Rosseau, heavily re-assed by Forrest, is slowly falling back. An attempt is being made by the enemy with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery to flank Gen. Rosseau. Heavy skirmishing all day and the enemy advancing. Our infantry and cavalry is in line of battle, and would attack the rebels.

A scout at Franklin, Tenn., reports Colonel Biffle, with a large force of Wheeler's men, to be between Williamsport and Hillsboro. A despatch from Columbia says on that day, the 26th, Biffle was at Lawrenceburg with seven hundred men and several pieces of artillery. The report that Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, was captured is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for its defense, if attacked.

From Luray Valley.

Early's Army Thoroughly Demoralized.

Sheridan Resting His Command.

Rebels Despair of Retaking the Valley.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The *Post's* Washington special says:—Dispatches from Luray Valley report Early's army thoroughly demoralized, and the inhabitants of that region hold that it is extremely doubtful that Fisher's Hill could not be taken. Since Sheridan's battle, the rebels despair of recovering the Valley.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—Information from Sheridan's headquarters today is of a quiet tenor. The General is resting his command while preparing for future operations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Money moderately active and steady at 7 per cent. for call loans. Gold rather more steady opening at 193¾ and reacting to 193, declining to 192¾, and closing at 193¾. Sterling firm, closing at 195¾@196. Government stocks steady. Stocks better. Gold 193¾; U. S. 6s, 81; Coupons, 104; 7-30s, 106¼; Certificates, 98¾; 1-40 Coupons, 98; do 10-40s, 97; do 6s one year certificates, 94¾; Quicksilver, 79; Erie, 94¾; do preferred 102; Hudson, 120; Reading, 119; U. S. 6s, 81; Ill. Central, 119½; Pittsburg, 94; Rock Island, 103; Northwest, 84¾; preferred, 58¾; R. I., 97¾; Quincy, 110; Pacific, 95; Ft. Wayne, 100¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 27.

Cotton—Dull and prices low and irregular to quote. Flour—Market for State and Western opened 20c better from the lowest point of yesterday, but closed with a declining tendency, refusing to pay advance; sales 8,000 bbls at 7 for extra State; 8 30@8 40 for superfine Western; 8 50@9 for extra Western; 9 10@9 20 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $10 @10 50 for trade and family brands. Whisky lower, with 500 bbls Western, chiefly at inside price. Wheat more active and 2c better; winter red Western, $2 70@2 75; amber Western, $2 80@2 85; white 5c lower, Western, $3 05. Corn opened dull and closed rather more steady at $1 50; mixed Western, including one load nearly yellow at $1 49; late Northern Illinois, $1 50@1 51. Rice very quiet and prices nominal. Coffee quiet; auction sale of to-day passed off dull, and prices low. Sugar rather more steady; sales by auction of 4½ hhds. New Orleans at 19c. Molasses dull at 80@85c for Cuba; 80c for New Orleans. Sugar rather more steady; sales by auction of 4½ hhds. New Orleans at 19c. Molasses dull at 80@85c for Cuba; 80c for New Orleans. Crude, 66c, for refined in bond, and 75c, for refined, free. Wool dull and unsettled. Pork a little firmer with a fair demand; $38 for Mess, $38 75@39 for new Mess, $38 for new do, regular way, closing firm at the latter figures; $35 50@36 50 for Prime, and $40 for Prime Mess. Also, 500 bbls, new Mess, to arrive, $38 for cash or option, at $41@41 50; 1,000 bbls. do, same option, to October 15th, at $41 50, and 1,000 bbls. do, same option, to November 15th, at $41 50. Beef dull and heavy; sales at $7@8 for Country Mess; $7 50@9 for Country Mess; $7 50@9 for Prime; $15@18 50 for repacked Mess, and $19@24 for extra Mess. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal. Lard opened heavy, but closed firmer with a fair demand; sales at 18½@20c. Butter heavy and lower; sales at 39@38c; Western, 38c.

The Maple Shade Oil Company announces a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 20th inst., free of tax. The Revenue Oil Company announces a dividend of two per cent., payable October 3d. The Farrel Oil Company announce a close of the 24th instant to the 3d proximo. The Hibbard Oil Company announce a dividend of one per cent., payable on the 30th inst., until which date the transfer books are closed. The Farrel Oil Company announce a dividend of one and a half per cent. fifteen cents per share, payable on the 28th inst. The transfer books close on the 26th and open on the 30th inst.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: Beeves, first quality, $17 50@19; ordinary to good, $14 50@17; common, $10 50@14; inferior, $7 50@10. Cows and calves —First quality, $90@95; ordinary, $45@85; common, $35@45; inferior, $25@30. Veal Calves—First qua ity, 9@10; 10@13c; ordinary, 8½@10c; common, 8@8½c; inferior, 7½@8c. Sheep and Lambs—Extras, 9c head, $7@9; prime, $6@6 50; ordinary, $5@6; common, $4@5; inferior, $4@4 50. Swine, corn fed, 9@10; swill fed, 9@9½c. Market for beef cattle was panicky this week. The gold excitement affected investments also leaving extended to the beef market. It liberally suffered, and as the supply has been large for two or three weeks, the butchers were not prepared to buy. The market, therefore, has been moderate, and cattle could only be placed at a moderate decline, ranging from 1 to 2c @ lb. The range of prices was as above, but scarcely any sold above 18½c, and very few above 18c. There were a good many common cattle on sale this week, and not inferior, which sold at 7@7½c. Veals were in fair request at our quotations, though but few sold above 12 or below 8c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

Wheat very dull; Red, $2,35; White, $2,65 Corn—Declining; Old and Western, $1,05. Oats —Unsettled, and ranges from 80 to 85c. Groceries and Provisions—At a stand still. Petroleum—Nominal; Crude, 40c; Refined in Bond, 65@68c; in Free, 86@88c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls, Ohio, at $1,81, and 200 bbls, Penn'a., at $1,82.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.

Flour dull. Wheat firmer but dull; sales of 3,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 30. Corn dull and nominal. Oats quiet and easier. Barley inactive; held at $2,and $1 75 bid. Rye $1 25. Whisky $1 74. Canal Freights firm; to New York—wheat 18c, corn 17½@18c, oats 11c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Sept. 27.

Flour dull, and 25@50c lower. Sales at $9@9 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@9 50 for Red Winter; $9 75@10 25 for White. Wheat inactive, and no buyers. No. 2 Chicago Spring offered at $1 85. Corn nominal. Oats dull and unchanged. Canal Freights unchanged. Flour 575,000; Wheat 18; Corn 11¼; Barley 1le to New York; 9c to Albany.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CRAWSON.

Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

The Military Situation.

With EARLY's army destroyed, and the strategic positions in the Shenandoah, Valley, including Lynchburg, in the hands of GRANT, LEE's situation in Richmond becomes one of exceeding peril and utterly untenable. He will be compelled either to abandon the rebel capital and do his best to escape southward, which would be but repeating the operation of EARLY in the Valley, or come out and fight GRANT with desperate odds against him. His case is even worse than this, for it has become reduced to a certainty that he is assailed by the foe more difficult than any other to combat, in diminished supplies, arising from interrupted communications. Which of the alternatives LEE will choose will soon be determined, for it is not in the nature of things that he can many days remain as he is.

Another feature in the case, darkly cloud-LEE's prospects, and consequently the prospects of the Confederacy, is the growing disparity of numbers as between the army of GRANT and his own. This will not only be permanent, but the disparity will continue to grow. The South has last so nearly exhausted its source of supply, that at best it cannot more than make good the current losses. We very much doubt whether even by the most rigorous conscription, by continuing to rob the cradle and the grave, it can do this. On the contrary, the armies operating against Richmond are not only larger than the rebel army, but growing daily, with the spirit of the people reinforcing them with the undying determination that the rebellion shall be put down by fighting the war through to the end. There is no such spirit in the South. The spirit of the people there has become enfeebled, while the supply of soldiers and all the elements entering into the war power have become reduced without the hope of material recuperation.

It cannot be otherwise than that important and we believe culminating events are near at hand. The moment foreseen from the beginning, when the rebellion would be represented solely by the desperation of the leaders, cannot be long delayed.

What We are Fighting For.

Copperhead orators, and perhaps some very honest people also, ask, "What are you fighting for?" Nobody can answer that question so well as the man who does his share of the fighting, of which class we think Gen. SHERMAN will be accepted as a fair specimen. He is, moreover, a Democrat, who believes it is nearly as important to elect Mr. LINCOLN as it is to defeat the rebel armies. He is, therefore, no Copperhead. Here is what he says we are fighting for: "We do not want your negroes, or your horses, or your houses, or your lands, or anything you have; but we do want, and will have, a just obedience to the laws of the United States." He declares unto the South that this "we will have," if it involves the destruction of all the barriers erected to stay the progress of our armies pushing forward to accomplish the object. What man not really in favor of the rebellion can say a word against this?

Political Hypocrisy.

"Hypocrisy is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue." So said ROCHEFOUCAULD This is the sort of homage which the men who are now going about shouting "Peace! Peace!" "Freedom of Speech" and "Freedom of the Press" are paying to the cause of Liberty and Union. They have kind words for the rebels; not a solitary word of sympathy for their own Government. Yet they pretend to be tenacious about "the dear old Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is" while all their secret conduct and their treacherous designs indicate that they are hypocrites. Oh, that some of them would attend the great convention on Thursday, and have conviction struck home to their wicked and degenerate hearts. Let us labor with them earnestly, for he that converteth a Copperhead from the error of his way, hideth a multitude of iniquities and saveth a citizen from horrible disgrace and loathing hereafter.

All in the Family.

The Confederate loan, on the receipt of intelligence that MCCLELLAN would be nominated at Chicago, went up three per cent in the London market. See what the London *Times* said on the occasion:

From the London Times, (City Article,) Sept. 8.

The Confederate Loan is now quoted at 97 to 81, showing a rise of 3 per cent since Monday. This was partly in consequence of the receipt of private telegrams from New York to the effect that the increasing prospects of an armistice had caused gold to decline to 246, and that Gen. McClellan was certain to receive the nomination of the Chicago Convention on the 29 h of August. Notwithstanding the denunciations against those who ventured to think this loan might ultimately prove a ruinous investment, and would in any case be safer than Federal bonds, the original subscribers to it are at this moment in a better position than they would have been if they had placed their money in Consols.

AUGUSTUS BELMONT, agent of the rebel bond-holders and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, labored not in vain nor without an object, at Chicago.

GEN. MCCLELLAN, with an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men, spent six months in dodging the Quaker guns that Beauregard had mounted at Manassas. During that time the Rebels were preparing for the desperate struggle they have since made. In his subsequent career he strikingly displayed the same qualities. And yet, to his military character, his supporters almost solely refer for evidence of fitness for the Presidency. Of the three years of struggle, two of them, or while he was in command of the armies, according to the Chicago Convention, were "failures." Are the people prepared to place in his hands both the civil and military administration of the Government?

A soldier in New Orleans expressed his opinion of General Canby thus: "He appears to be in earnest, and to be a thorough soldier. Besides, I should take him to be a man of business, for he has been here more than two months and has not yet found time to have his photograph taken."

Why Don't They do It?

The game of the McClellanites now is to substitute the letter of the candidate for the Platform of the Chicago Convention. Their orators on the stump say MCCLELLAN's letter is the Platform. At best these are but the declarations of irresponsible persons, who have undertaken the labor of deceiving the people. The authoritive head of the party says no such thing, nor is any such thing pretended in the only responsible quarter. In this connection let it be remembered that the Chicago Convention did not adjourn finally, but was continued, to be called together again whenever it became necessary to undo or to add to what it had done. A change of Platform would be one of those things; but the Convention has not been reassembled, nor will it be; and simply because the Platform is the authorized and carefully framed text of Democratic doctrine, and there is no intention of changing it. Those who do not like it have but one thing to do, which is to repudiate and go against it, by repudiating and going against the party. If MCCLELLAN's letter has become the Platform there would be some better authority for saying so than irresponsible stump orators. Let no one be deceived. The fact that the Chicago Convention has not been re-called to consider the question shows that the Platform stands, and that the pretense that MCCLELLAN's letter should be accepted in its stead is but a trick of the politicians. When the Chicago Convention revises the creed of the party it will be time enough to say the Chicago Platform is not the doctrine of the McClellanites. Why don't they do it?

"I had rather be a dog, and bray the moon,
Than such a Roman."

This is the sentiment of our soldiers in the field. They ask us who are at home to despise Copperheads as they do their friends, the Rebels; and to crush them at the ballot-box as they crush Rebels in war They ask us to exert ourselves against the Cops for the sake of those who are exerting themselves against the friends of the Cops on the field of battle. This is what the Mass Convention of Thursday means. Let the Union forces be there.

Who the Soldiers will Vote For.

A soldier writes us from Sickles Barracks Hospital, Alexandria, that on a vote of the soldiers in that hospital, 242 voted for Lincoln and 92 for McClellan. In his ward only one vote was given for McClellan.

A vote was taken in the 11th Indiana Regiment last week, which resulted as follows:

For President and Vice-President:

Lincoln and Johnson	330
McClellan and Pendleton	16
Fremont and Cochraite	1
Total	337

For Governor and State Governor:

Morton and Baker	333
McDonald	5

At Lincoln General Hospital, the brave invalid soldiers and others attached thereto, the other day, spent a pleasant hour in an election for President and Vice President of the United States. The result is as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 1,148—of which there were:

For Lincoln and Johnson	895
For McClellan and Pendleton	255
Majority for Lincoln and Johnson	638

At Finley Hospital a vote was taken on Wednesday, with the following result:

For Lincoln	330
For McClellan	101
For Fremont	1

The above embraces only those who are legally qualified to vote, and was considered nearly correct.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following results of soldiers' votes, viz:

First Maryland Light Artillery—For Lincoln 105, McClellan 8. Lincoln's majority 97.

Fifth New York Artillery—For Lincoln 147, For McClellan 12, for Fremont 6. Lincoln's majority 129.

Campbell Military Hospital—For Lincoln 573, for McClellan 130. Lincoln's majority 443.

First East Maryland Volunteers—For Lincoln 86, for McClellan 1. Lincoln's majority 85.

The first regular and legal vote cast by the soldiers in the election this fall, is that of the Vermont men now with General Sheridan. The official returns of the votes from thirty-two companies, show the following result on the Congressional ticket:

For Deming	703
Total Copperhead	42
Union majority	—

Not one in sixteen voted the McClellan Copperhead ticket. These men have served under McClellan, and know him well. So goes the army.

The soldiers of Vermont voted for Members of Congress at the election held on the 5th inst. So far as the returns have been received, the result is as follows:—

	Union.	Dem.	Scat'g.
1st Brigade, complete	7 4	84	57
8th Reg't., 2 companies	18	10	6
9th Reg't., complete	200	47	1
10th Reg't., 7 companies	100	2	0
17th Reg't., 3 companies	68	2	0
5th Cavalry, 4 companies	81	6	0
3d Battery	30	4	4
3d Sharpshooters	17	0	0
Total	1,238	155	58

Union over Democrat, 1,083; Union over all, 1,021. The Rutland editor says that "that's the way they will vote for Little Mac."

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following account of a Copperhead trick on the cars between that city and Burlington on the 23d inst. The canvasser announced the result as follows:

McClellan	101
Lincoln	92
Refusing to vote	16
Total	208

Suspicion being excited in reference to the correctness of this story, two gentlemen went through the train, and found the number of passengers to be:

Gentlemen	125
Ladies	73
Total	198

This cute Copperhead trick will be telegraphed, and it may as well be *nailed* at once.

The following vote was taken on the cars between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh a few days ago. The train consisted of fifteen cars and was drawn by four locomotives over the mountains:

Whole number of votes	336
Declined to vote	37
Soldiers' vote for Lincoln	102
Soldiers' vote for McClellan	53
Majority for Lincoln	49
Civilian vote for Lincoln	128
Civilian vote for McClellan	73
	55

Lincoln's majority on whole vote...124

The Rochester New York *Democrat* says: We are literally overrun with reports of votes on the railroads to decide the political preferences of the passengers, and can publish but a small part of those which are handed in. Everything indicates a tremendous popular current setting Unionward. The following are well authenticated:

On the train from this city at 5:15, on last Wednesday, a Union man from Medina and a blatant copperhead canvassed ten coaches with the following result:

Lincoln	254
Little Mac	110
Lincoln's majority	144

The express train from the East the same morning was canvassed and gave:

Lincoln	128
Little Mac	78
Lincoln's majority	50

The steamboat train from Buffalo Thursday morning gave:

Lincoln	254
Little Mac	188
Lincoln's majority	66

Six rebel prisoners on board voted for Jeff. Davis having given up all hope of McClellan's election.

The Thursday morning train from Avon gave Lincoln a majority of 208.

On the same morning, the train from Niagara Falls was canvassed, giving:

Lincoln	188
Little Mac	110
Lincoln's majority	78

General McClellan, in his famous letter to the President, says:

"In this contest it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent and warlike to constitute a nat on We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, especially those of the governing aristocratic class, of the utter impossibility of resistance."

So far, so good. The above passage will be found on page 107 of Hillard's Life of McClellan. But on page 263 the same eminent civilian says of our great contest;

"It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State, in any event."

We confess our inability to reconcile these two passages. One of them is, in substance, General McClellan's letter of acceptance: the other the Chicago Platform. We know which of them Pendleton stands on; but who can tell us where to put McClellan?—*New York Tribune.*

Personal.

Pete Wertz, the boy who was supposed to be lost on the mountain, and latterly thought to have been the victim of foul play, has turned up at last. Through the efforts of several citizens, assisted by the Hon. S. M. Kimmell, of Chambersburg, he was discovered in the camp of 100 days men, on South Mountain, about twelve miles from Gettysburg. He is in good health and spirits, and, as the Judge says, not more likely to die than any other soldier. Peter is certainly a remarkable boy. He went out on Sunday, without coat or vest, to pick whortle berries, and never came back. His mysterious disappearance made a sensation, and his unexpected discovery has spoiled a promising murder case. If you ever *should* be lost on the mountain, Peter, we for one, won't turn out to hunt for you.

Mr. C. A. S. Wolf, watchmaker, &c., at Annapolis, has a relic of antiquity, in the shape of a watch, said to have been presented to General GEORGE WASHINGTON at his birth, by his grandfather. The memento is the property of the Custis family, and was left at the establishment of Mr. Wolf by a near relative, a surgeon in the Union army for a short period. The watch is much larger than those of the present day, measuring eight and three quarter inches in circumference, and when in the case, which is evidently of modern make, exceeds nine inches. The curiosity is of silver, plated with silver, and bears the name of "Vigneur, Geneva, maker; the number and year of its manufacture cannot be ascertained. It is set with aqua marine, and handsomely engraved on the back, with the scales of justice and liberty cap, which time has somewhat obliterated.

Among the trophies secured by our troops when they entered Atlanta, and which were sent home, was a copy of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, dated July 11, 1861. It contains a notice of the formation of a company of sappers and miners, which were to be paid by the State of Georgia, and gives a list of the officers, the Captain being C. H. Costello, of Newark, N. J., and formerly a captain of a military company there.

Alexandre Dumas has addressed the following characteristic letter to the Emperor on the subject of his piece recently produced, and called the *Mohicans of Paris*. The *Mohicans* has been stopped by the censorship, and Dumas writes: "Sire: In 1830 and even to-day there were three men at the head of French literature—Victor Hugo, Lamertine, and myself. Victor Hugo is proscribed, Lamertine is ruined. I cannot be exiled like Victor Hugo, as neither by word, writing, nor act have I given the authorities any hold over me. But I can be ruined like Lamertine, and I am being ruined. I know not what has excited the censorship against me. I have written and published 1,200 volumes, it is not for me to appreciate their literary merits; translated into all tongues, they have gone as far as steam could carry them. Although the least worthy of the three, in the five parts of the world I have become the most popular, because one is a thinker, the other a dreamer, while I write for (*Je suis, moi, un vulgarisateur*). Of these 1,200 volumes there is not one but could be given to any workman of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the most Republican, or any young girl of the Faubourg St. Germain, the most modest of our Faubourgs. I say, sire, in the eyes of the censure I am the most Imperial writer of the nation. Within twelve years the censure has successively stopped "Isaac Laquedem," sold at 80,-000 francs; "Comte de Monte Cristo," received representations, stopped for seven years. "Angele" stopped, after three hundred representations, for six years; "Anthony," also, for six years, after three hundred and fifty representations. "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV," not played, though received by the French Theater. To-day the censure stops the "Mohicans of Paris," which was to have been played on Saturday. It will probably, on some pretext or another, forbid "Olympia of Cleves" and "Balsamo," which plays I am writing now. I do not complain any more for the defeat of all those cherished principles for which we, as soldiers, have risked so much. Go on in your glorious work, and let it never be said that our good old loved Pennsylvania has been untrue.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. L. S.

HOW THE ARMY WILL VOTE.

Election Excitement in the Army of the Potomac—The Sensible and Brave will support the Administration—The "Coffee Coolers" for McClellan—A Black Soldier better than a Rebel White Man.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a soldier in the gallant Second Army Corps to a friend in this city. It breathes the spirit that pervades the entire army of the Union.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 116TH PENNA. VOLS.,
Near PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 21, 1864.

Having some some leisure time to spare, I again, after a long silence, address you a few lines. There is nothing of any importance transpiring in the army at present worthy of note. The result of the coming election creates more excitement and sensation in the army at present than anything else. The sensible portion of the army, and the brave, are all strong for supporting the present Administration. The officers in this army go in for old Abe as a man. It is true there are some very mean sneaks and cowardly miscreants in this army who will vote for McClellan, with the view that it will bring peace if he is elected. Their numbers are few, and belong to a class that is known throughout the army as "coffee coolers," and dog robbers. They are always in the rear of the fight and fuss, and, on land and water, the men in the army could not make them fight, so that it is hardly worth their while to talk about peace, as there is no danger any of them getting hurt. There is not enough of the patriot or soldier about them to care for their comrades who brave the dangers of the battle field, as their own cowardly hides remain whole; and they are the very men who will say that our Government is wrong in having negro soldiers, when these same negroes do what their cowardly hearts will not allow them to do—they fight whenever called upon.

Negro equality is the constant theme of the Copperheads in the army, who can only revile the Government. I am not afraid to say that the black man who is willing to give his heart's blood for his country is a thousand times better than the rebel white man whose hands is red with the blood of his neighbors. The cowardly rascals; they are afraid to fight themselves, and they are base enough to cry out against the negro who is not afraid to fight. I suppose you have plenty of this same kind at home. If they don't like to see the black man fight, let them come into the army, and save the Government from having the hated "nigger." I don't mean to say that a negro makes as good a soldier as a white man, but I think that our Government pursued a very wise plan when it placed them in the army. It is far better to have them in our army than to be cultivating the cotton fields of the South to maintain the Confederate army. I suppose that you are all called "nigger worshippers" in the North at present by the Copperheads. I think that when white men go forth from their homes, families and business, to lay down their lives, if need be, in order to save their country, only worships the negro so much as they who refuse to allow them to go with the army to share the burdens and sacrifices of the contest. If the war is for the negro, as they say, why not let them take their share in fighting to suppress the rebellion.

D. W. M., 116th Pa. Vols,

Growls from Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* is severe upon the "traitors" of the Shenandoah Valley, those farmers and others who have refused to sell to Early such supplies as he needed, unless he paid them in greenbacks. These ingrates have positively rejected the Confederate currency, at ninety-five cents on the dollar, and they will not sell "an egg or an apple for any quantity of the paper which serves for currency" at Richmond. This detestable conduct is bewailed by the *Examiner*, which, with amusing *naivette*, says:

"The policy of being gentle and indulgent to open traitors, and of encouraging them to come out and be hanged, a little characteristic of our government, which is stern and austere enough with honest citizens who are straining every nerve and risking everything they have in the world, together with their lives and their children's lives, to uphold the said government, but it is a policy which will scarcely recommend itself to straightforward Confederates."

The *Examiner* evidently is under the impression that something to happen, and that somebody may get hurt. It puts the question—"Are the people of Richmond prepared for a siege, with all the railroads destroyed?" Thereupon the following notice to quit is issued:—

"The immense population that now crowds the streets of Richmond had better betake themselves elsewhere. There will be suffering in Richmond this fall and winter which has not yet been witnessed during this war. The city may be shelled, for its numerous lines require a vast army to defend it; its very streets may be the scenes of bloody fights. It will be defended as no other place has been. Upon holding Richmond depends for us everything. Success and speedy peace, failure and interminable war, are involved in the coming struggle for Richmond."

A Rival Church Congress in England

A congress or aggregate meeting of clerical and lay members of the church is to be held at Ipswich next month, in rivalry to that which commences its sittings in October at Bristol. The Ipswich meeting is to be entirely under the control of the Evangelical party, and doctrinal subjects, as well as those more directly appertaining to discipline, are to be discussed. The managers have laid down the basis on which they wish their congress to be held, and the principles on which they invite attendance. They say in their circular: "The addresses at Ipswich next October will be delivered by the following clergymen among others: The Rev. James Bardsley, Manchester; the Rev. E. Garbett, London; the Rev. E. Hoare, Tunbridge-wells, and the Rev. Dr. Miller, Birmingham. The subjects of the addresses will be as follows:—1. The Inspiration of Scripture. 2. The Atonement. 3. The Reality and Eternity of Future Punishment of the Wicked. 4. The Breadth, Freeness, and yet Exclusiveness of the Gospel. 5. The Rights and Duties of the Lay Members of the Church of England. 6. The articles, Liturgy and Subscription. 7. The Faults of the Evangelical Body of the Church of England. 8. The Best Mode of Presenting the Privileges of the Church of England to the Working Classes." As Clayton, the parish in which Brother Ignatius until lately officiated, is close to Ipswich, this congress will no doubt have a special reference to the proceedings recently enacted there.—*London Times.*

Personal.

Bete Wertz, the boy who was supposed to be lost on the mountain, and latterly thought to have been the victim of foul play, has turned up at last. Through the efforts of several citizens, assisted by the Hon. S. M. Kimmell, of Chambersburg, he was discovered in the camp of 100 days men, on South Mountain, about twelve miles from Gettysburg. He is in good health and spirits, and, as the Judge says, not more likely to die than any other soldier. Peter is certainly a remarkable boy. He went out on Sunday, without coat or vest, to pick whortle berries, and never came back. His mysterious disappearance made a sensation, and his unexpected discovery has spoiled a promising murder case. If you ever *should* be lost on the mountain, Peter, we for one, won't turn out to hunt for you.

Mr. C. A. S. Wolf, watchmaker, &c., at Annapolis, has a relic of antiquity, in the shape of a watch, said to have been presented to General GEORGE WASHINGTON at his birth, by his grandfather. The memento is the property of the Custis family, and was left at the establishment of Mr. Wolf by a near relative, a surgeon in the Union army for a short period. The watch is much larger than those of the present day, measuring eight and three quarter inches in circumference, and when in the case, which is evidently of modern make, exceeds nine inches. The curiosity is of silver, plated with silver, and bears the name of "Vigneur, Geneva, maker; the number and year of its manufacture cannot be ascertained. It is set with aqua marine, and handsomely engraved on the back, with the scales of justice and liberty cap, which time has somewhat obliterated.

Among the trophies secured by our troops when they entered Atlanta, and which were sent home, was a copy of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, dated July 11, 1861. It contains a notice of the formation of a company of sappers and miners, which were to be paid by the State of Georgia, and gives a list of the officers, the Captain being C. H. Costello, of Newark, N. J., and formerly a captain of a military company there.

Alexandre Dumas has addressed the following characteristic letter to the Emperor on the subject of his piece recently produced, and called the *Mohicans of Paris*. The *Mohicans* has been stopped by the censorship, and Dumas writes: "Sire: In 1830 and even to-day there were three men at the head of French literature—Victor Hugo, Lamertine, and myself. Victor Hugo is proscribed, Lamertine is ruined. I cannot be exiled like Victor Hugo, as neither by word, writing, nor act have I given the authorities any hold over me. But I can be ruined like Lamertine, and I am being ruined. I know not what has excited the censorship against me. I have written and published 1,200 volumes, it is not for me to appreciate their literary merits; translated into all tongues, they have gone as far as steam could carry them. Although the least worthy of the three, in the five parts of the world I have become the most popular, because one is a thinker, the other a dreamer, while I write for (*Je suis, moi, un vulgarisateur*). Of these 1,200 volumes there is not one but could be given to any workman of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the most Republican, or any young girl of the Faubourg St. Germain, the most modest of our Faubourgs. I say, sire, in the eyes of the censure I am the most Imperial writer of the nation. Within twelve years the censure has successively stopped "Isaac Laquedem," sold at 80,-000 francs; "Comte de Monte Cristo," received representations, stopped for seven years. "Angele" stopped, after three hundred representations, for six years; "Anthony," also, for six years, after three hundred and fifty representations. "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV," not played, though received by the French Theater. To-day the censure stops the "Mohicans of Paris," which was to have been played on Saturday. It will probably, on some pretext or another, forbid "Olympia of Cleves" and "Balsamo," which plays I am writing now. I do not complain any more for the defeat of all those cherished principles for which we, as soldiers, have risked so much. Go on in your glorious work, and let it never be said that our good old loved Pennsylvania has been untrue.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. L. S.

General Intelligence.

The Brooklyn (L. I.) White Lead works were destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. There was over $300,000 worth of stock on hand at the time, and the loss is set down at something over $100,000. Fully insured.

Judge Hays, of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, Pa., has decided that where a house has been let to a married woman for the purpose of keeping a lager beer saloon, her husband may be sued for the rent of the building, provided it can be proved that the wife and children were supported out of the proceeds of the saloon.

There are about three thousand men in the department of the East, awaiting transportation. The government has not sufficient vessels at its command to carry all the troops now in New York harbor. On Sunday the Charles Thomas left Hart's Island with eight hundred men. Having an inexperienced pilot on board, she got aground, and did not sail until yesterday morning. Yesterday the Continental took three hundred men from New Haven, and the Hartford from Hart's Island.

It is reported that our authorities have made arrangements by which the rebels, in future exchanges, will be furnished with men as nearly as possible in the same condition in which our soldiers are returned to us, thus making the exchanges comparatively equal, and preventing the rebels from getting soldiers whom they can put at once into the ranks in exchange for the emaciated and dying men they bring to us.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the work on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is being pushed forward with great energy. The bridge over the Ohio river at Steubenville is assuming proportions, and construction trains are running from Steubenville to Noblestown, a distance of twenty-eight miles. The work at the other end of the road is also rapidly approaching completion, and a large number of masons and laborers are engaged upon the heavy masonry at South Pittsburgh. The bridge over the Monongahela river is progressing satisfactorily. It is supposed that the road will be finished about the first of January next.

A destructive fire took place in Detroit on Friday night, by which the large warehouses of Barney O'Grady, Black & Young, and Bissell & Gillett, were completely destroyed, with most of their contents. The fire is supposed to have been caused by lightning. The wind was blowing very heavily, and it was impossible to get the fire under until the destruction of the three warehouses was complete.

In 1861, Mr. J. F. Conant, grocer and fruit dealer in Chatham street, Boston, failed for about $75,000. He compromised with his creditors for fifty cents on the dollar, and continued his business. On Friday last he paid the full amount of his indebtedness, with six per cent. interest per annum.

Political.

A Democratic paper said on Saturday last:—"The *first* armistice has been asked by General Sherman, and granted by Hood." This is a mistake. The first armistice was asked for by General Lee, and granted by General McClellan, after the battle of Antietam, under cover of which Lee escaped with his entire army across the Potomac.

If you are a friend of law and order you will go for Lincoln and Johnson. If you are for guerrilla warfare, highway robbery, bushwhacking and assassination, you will go for McClellan and Pendleton, without any advice of ours.

When the rebels invade Pennsylvania they generally come down the Shenandoah, but now Sheridan has shut the *doah*, they can hardly come the *Shenan-ag'ia*.

"Take two of earth's detested names,
'Iscariot' and 'Hago,'
And 'trembling coward,' and you have
The conclave of Chicago."

[*St. Louis Dem.*

I am in favor of peace, even on the basis of separation.—*Amos Kendall's Chicago Speech.*

The Difference.

A correspondent from the headquarters of the 3d division, 24 army corps, under date of September 23d, says:

"A rebel deserter, who came within General Mott's line, the other day, was asked whether the rebels liked Gen. McClellan's being a candidate for the Presidency.

"Well, yes, replied the deserter, 'they would like to see him elected.'

"'So they don't like Mr. Lincoln,' said one of our men.

"'No, sir,' responded the deserter; 'if he is elected, you will have to feed the most of their army, instead of a few of them successively, as now'—referring to desertions.

"He also stated that they were very short of provisions and wood, and that the scarcity of the latter article would render it impossible for Lee to remain around Petersburg this winter.

"Our army has an abundance of it."

Important to Iron Manufacturers.

Letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—The Law in Regard to Returns.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, Sept. 20, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 12th inst., I have to say that uniformity in the practical operations of the revenue laws is desirable, and this office is endeavoring to bring the assessment for taxation to a uniform practice. In the beginning of a system, different views will be entertained by different persons, and time will be required to bring so many minds to the same understanding, but it is trusted the time will not be long. As to your manufacturing being done in two districts, the law specially requires that returns shall be made to the assessor of the district in which the manufacturing is done. So this office has invariably held, and therefore it will be necessary for you to make your returns to the Assessor of the particular District under whom you hold your license for manufacturing. Should you make castings in one district in the rough, and more completely finish them in another, by polishing, trimming, &c., they must be assessed where cast, and the increased value added, if done in the other. Iron castings for bridges and other permanent structures are charged with a specific duty, but this does not apply to wrought iron used for similar purposes. That not being specially provided for, must be subject to some tax; and there is no other head under which it can be assessed but the general clause, which charges all manufacturers with a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem. You will see by reading the law, that iron, in all its stages, is subject to pay duty, viz:

1. In the primary form of pig, $2 per ton: or bloom, &c., $3 per ton. 2. Bars, &c., $8.

Thus far it is to be considered only as material to be applied to specific use by the processes of manufacture. The uses of iron, and the processes of making it subservient to the wants of man, are almost infinite, from an anchor down to a pin or a tack nail. When the law does not tax those manufactures specifically or by name, it intends to include them in a class, by one general or sweeping clause, all of which are subjected, with fabrics from almost every kind of material, to a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*. You use bar iron, &c., having paid the duties of the second stage on your material, and you shape or form it for the particular use required. You apply the material by manufacturing it, and the law declares the tax it must pay as your product. It is not proper to say because your labor and skill have not given as much value to the material as another manufacturer might give to it, that you should be reduced in the ratio. One may take ten pounds of iron, and by the use to which he applies it, will make it worth $100, while from your manufactory it will come out worth only $1. That man will have to pay a duty of $5, and you but only 5 cents; yet, although he pays more than on the same material, he may make no more profit, considering the time and skill expended than you. As to the terms of the law, the Executive officer has no discretion. The language employed by Congress must be his guide, and he must find the meaning in the words used, and not in what he might deem too stringent or too lax. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

"RESTORE the spirit of compromise."—*Gen. McClellan.*

"*Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety DEMAND ITS UTTER AND COMPLETE EXTIRPATION FROM THE REPUBLIC; AND THAT WE EARNESTLY PROCLAIMATIONS by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil."—*Baltimore Platform.*

TO FASTEN KNIFE HANDLES.—The *Chemical Gazette* says:

When knives and forks have come off the handles, from being carelessly put into hot water or otherwise, a cement, made as follows, will be useful to refasten them: Take of shellac two parts, and prepared chalk one part; reduce them to powder, and mix thoroughly. Fill the opening in the handle with the mixture, heat the shank of the knife and press it in.

City Intelligence.

Case of J. C. Dicken—He is Dismissed.

The reader will remember the charges some time since preferred against J. Charles Dicken, a member of the Pittsburgh bar. The case was argued some days ago, and on Monday Judges Mellon and Stowe delivered opinions on the matter, abstracts of both of which we give below. The charges preferred against Mr. Dicken were as follows:

First—That being the proprietor of a certain panorama, the success of which it was his interest to promote, he got up a scheme to make the public believe that valuable gifts would be distributed to the audience at the close of each performance, while he had an arrangement with confidential agents to obtain the gifts and return them to him, and that a silver cake basket furnished by him was so given and returned.

Second—That he had procured a judgment against a client of his to be purchased and assigned to a brother of said client, in order to obtain its control, and thereupon had so managed the execution issued on said judgment as to result in an extension of the client's real estate, when, according to the amount of judgments existing in favor of other creditors, it clearly ought to have been condemned, and that he had appeared in the case for the plaintiff, and issued a retaining notice which he had procured his client (the defendant) to accept, in order to put the lien of said extension upon the other judgment creditors.

Third—That in a case pending in Court, and about to be called for trial, wherein he was counsel for the defendant, he made overtures to other members of the bar to procure the intoxication of the opposing counsel, and offered money to defray the expense, and made other efforts to accomplish that object with a view to defeat the adverse party in the case. In regard to these charges Judge Mellor said: "We have carefully considered the answers and responsive and the testimony on both sides, reported by the commissioner, and we are constrained to say, that the affirmative of opinion amounts to the first and third charges are proved. Applying the acknowledged rules of evidence to the testimony, we are compelled to this conclusion."

The question of jurisdiction which had been raised by counsel for respondent, is discussed at length by the learned judge, who reaches the following conclusion: "We have no doubt, therefore, of our jurisdiction over these charges in the manner they are brought before us, and as the first and third charges are substantially proved, it becomes our duty, however unpleasant, to make absolute the rule which was entered upon J. Chas. Dicken, Esq., on the 8th of July last, to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this Court." The following is the decree: And now, September 26th, 1864, it is ordered that the name of J. Chas. Dickens, Esq., be stricken from the rolls of attorneys of this court; and it is further directed that the same order be entered on the records of the Orphans' Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and Court of Quarter sessions."

Judge Stowe also delivered an opinion, in which, while he freely admits that it does not require a very high sense of honor to perceive that the conduct of Mr. Dicken in reference to the "gift exhibition" was disgraceful in the extreme, he is compelled to dissent from the views expressed by his brother, Judge Mellon, in reference to the jurisdiction of the court upon that point. In his opinion the power of the Court to punish members of the bar in the summary manner adopted in this case, extends only to acts referable to the "office of Attorney." Judge Stowe argues this point at great length, and is of opinion that the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter, set forth in the first specification, is well taken. In regard to the second specification, he holds that it is not pretended that Mr. Dicken was wanting in fidelity to his clients, and the record does not show him to have been guilty of a fraud upon the other creditors of the party alluded to. The evidence may, perhaps, indicate what is commonly called "sharp practice" upon the part of Mr. Dicken, but he does not appear to have acted fraudulently. The second charge is not, therefore, sustained by the evidence.

In reference to the third specification, that Mr. Dicken endeavored to make Jacob Whitesell intoxicated, in order to render him unfit properly to try his cause, and with a view of obtaining an unfair advantage over him and his client, Judge Stowe declares, "that the facts stated are fully sustained by the evidence, and the allegation of Mr. Dicken, that he was merely *in jest*, is so essentially inconsistent with the facts that it fails to raise the least doubt in my mind as to the intent. Tested by all the principles suggested by our observation and experience, his acts and declarations, as established by the testimony, bear unmistakable marks of serious, well-considered design and earnestness, and compel me to the conclusion that J. Charles Dicken is guilty of the third charge alleged against him, and that, upon this ground, this rule should be made absolute."

Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Co.

We desire to direct attention to the notice of this Oil Company, which will be found in another column. The Company's lands are located in Western Virginia, embracing about one thousand acres, two hundred and fifty of which are suitable for boring purposes. Its location is amongst the best in Western Virginia, being in the proximity of the noted Horseneck wells, five miles from Parkersburg. The Company has been organized by electing Mr. J. Painter President, E. S. Ward, Secretary, and S. M. Kier, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most reliable business men, and we hazard nothing in saying that the interests of stockholders will be carefully guarded. Let those who have capital to invest pay attention. Books now open at the warehouse of H. McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way. tf

Decline in McClellan Stock.

—An ardent Union friend of ours, who was somewhat elated yesterday over the glorious victories achieved by Sheridan, became somewhat anxious to secure a bet on the election of Lincoln. He offered to wager $100, and gradually reduced the amount until it reached the moderate sum of $1. Still he could find no one willing to risk his money on Little Mac. In despair, not to say disgust, he proposed to bet first a plug and then a chew of tobacco, but found no takers. He, therefore, sensibly concluded that the friends of Little Mac have very little faith in his success.

To Whom it may Concern.—The Carpet House of Oliver McClintock & Co., Fifth st., in the fall of manufacturers price lists, and notwithstanding their assurance that the goods cannot be replaced at the prices, have determined to sell their large stock at greatly reduced rates.

CITY NOTICES.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No.

Sheridan's "Military Interference"

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA, Thursday, Sept. 22.

There are two circumstances connected with Sheridan's victory over Early which deserve to be generally known.

1st. Early had prepared, and would have made, *the very day he was attacked*, the preliminary movement of *an electioneering raid into Pennsylvania, in order to help carry the State for McClellan.* It was to be most courteously conducted—no burning of towns or plundering of private individuals. (See Early's last order, which indicates the programme.)

2d. Gen. Grant stated on Saturday last, to my informant, that "Early will be driven out of the Valley within forty-eight hours." Grant knew of the intended raid, and came North in order to take charge of it, with Sheridan's help.

The same blow defeats rebels and Copperheads. It is a double victory. Shall we not thank God for it? Yours, A BORDERER.

DOUGLAS TO THE UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION PARTY: "To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause, and with these motives, that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion and that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? Shall after all these noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved. Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

"Do you think we shall whip them," hesitatingly asked a lady in the Hartford cars, on Monday, of a bronzed and buoyant-hearted Rhode Island soldier, who was just returning to his Coventry home, from three years of glorious service on the guns of Battery C. "Do I think we shall whip them? Why, I know we shall whip them. Every real soldier who is facing the rebels in any of our long lines knows we shall whip them, and regard as treason any other thought. I have found more doubt and despondency here, in half a day, than in the army during my whole service. Yes, madam, we shall whip them, and do it very quick, too, if the North will only send its patriots to the front and not its hired skedaddlers and sneaks." The train neared the station, the returned volunteer left the cars, and the back ward gazing passengers could see that a sweet face on the platform received a welcome salute that never would have been tolerated from the lips of a skedadler or a sneak.

"Our success in battle," says the Charleston *Mercury*, "insures the success of McClellan; our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat." This is the prevailing sentiment among the armed traitors of the South. It is also the prevailing sentiment among the rebel sympathizers of the North. A prominent legal gentleman of this city, an admirer of McClellan, while traveling in the cars between this city and Columbus, was distinctly asked whether he would prefer a peace conquered by the success of our arms between this and November, or reverses that would insure the success of McClellan, and enable his Administration to compromise a peace, decisively replied that he would prefer disaster to the cause of the Union. The author of such an atrocious sentiment deserves to be driven from the bar as a disgrace to the profession.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"RESOLVED, That immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."—*Democratic Platform.*

"An armistice, in any intelligible sense whatever, could mean nothing less than a cessation of every act of war for the time agreed upon, both naval and military; nothing less than the withdrawal of the invading troops from every part of the Confederate States, and a suspension of the blockade of the coast."—*Richmond Examiner.*

REBEL GENERAL GORDON.—This officer, who was killed in Sheridan's great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1849. He was a fair scholar, and a man of agreeable manners and unusually fine appearance. He studied law, and settled in Savannah, Georgia, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was brigadier-general in the rebel service at the time of his death.

IMAGINE General Sherman reading to his soldiers, after their capture of Atlanta, an address like this:

Soldiers, in the language of the Democratic platform, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, I am authorized to say that the *sympathy* of the Democratic party is heartily extended to you.

INCREASED RAILROAD EXPENSES.—The various New England Railroads will show an increase of gross earnings for the year 1864, and the enhanced cost of running the trains, with the advance in the cost of locomotives, cars, the Government tax, &c, will make the net result about the same as in 1863. A first-class locomotive now costs $25,000, against $8,000 before the war.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
se23-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
se24-6y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,
No. 47 CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 641 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Oils, Paints, White Leads, Varnishes, Yarnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec31-1y

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 24th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (endorsed "Proposals for Stationery,") will be received at this office up to SATURDAY, October 1st, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for furnishing the following articles, to be delivered at this office free of charges (or boxes, freight and cartage, under act of Assembly approved August 22, 1864:

4 reams note paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 8 lbs. per ream.

4 reams letter paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream.

6 reams letter paper, same, in half sheets, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream; put up in paper boxes of half a ream each.

5 reams cap paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 8 lbs. per ream.

3,000 legal envelopes, white, size 4 by 8½ in., weight not less than 12 lbs. per 1,000.

2,000 legal envelopes, buff, size same, weight not less than 12 lbs. per 1,000.

10,000 letter envelopes, white, size 3¼ by 5½ inches, weight not less than 6½ lbs. per 1,000.

2 dozen mucilage, in bottles, with cap and brush, 2 oz. and 4 oz.

12 dozen lead pencils, first quality.

10 gross steel pens, first quality.

48 " blotting boards, good, size 9½ by 13 inches.

12 " Arnold's writing fluid, pints or quarts.

15 " blank books, assorted, 3, 4 and 4 quire, half bound, good feint line, white tint, size 8½ by 13 inches.

Samples to accompany each bid, and delivery in ten (10) days after awarded. Names of two good sureties to accompany proposal. The right is reserved to accept part of any bid, or reject all, if considered for the interest of the State to do so.

JAMES S. REYNOLDS,
se26-5t Quartermaster General Penna.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 22d, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (to be endorsed "Proposals for Metallic Letters,") will be received at this office, up to FRIDAY, 12 m., September 30th, 1864, to furnish the following articles of supplies, to be delivered at U. S. Arsenal, Harrisburg, free of all charges for boxes, freight, cartage, &c.:

5,000 Metallic Letters, Roman, P ¾ inch size.
3,000 " do. do. S do.
5,000 " do. do. G do.
10,000 " do. do. M do.

To conform in quality to the letters furnished to the United States, and put up in paper boxes of 200 each, labelled on end with quantity and letter in box.

The same to be inspected as provided for by Act of Assembly, and all to be delivered in twenty days from the time of award to the successful bidder.

Two good sureties for the faithful performance of contract will be required; names to be given in proposal, and the right is reserved to reject all bids if deemed for the interest of the state to do so.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS,
se23-5t Quartermaster General of Penna.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals for supplying the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., with

FRESH BEEF,

for six months, commencing October 1st, 1864, and ending March 31st, 1865, will be received by the subscriber until the 30th inst., at 12 m., when they will be opened.

The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each; necks and shoulders to be excluded. The days of issue, the probable quantity of Beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract can be ascertained on application to the subscriber, at Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. C. CHAFFEE,
se22-8t 1st Lieut. Ord. U. S. A.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and Sole

LEATHER.

Upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division or labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. In this thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. Now, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Rate on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Third appearance of the young actor

A. M'KEE RANKIN,

who will appear as Robert Brierly in the most wonderful moral sensation drama,

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, for the last time, the domestic drama, entitled

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Robert Brierly.....M'Kee Rankin
Dalton.....J. Dickson
Rankhan.....R. Wentworth
Green Jones.....J. O Skelton
Mr Gibson.....F. Chippendale
May Edwards.....Annie Eberle
Sam. Willoughby.....Mrs. Dickson
(The entire Company will appear.)

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

LAKE & Co.'s
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
The Model Exhibition of America for 1864.
THE SUPERB FORTY-HORSE TEAM
AND DOLPHIN CHARIOT!
constituting the most dashing and brilliant equipage ever attached to a traveling or stationary Exhibition. The gay and prancing steeds, magnificently caparisoned and driven by HENRY DERR, will precede the grand cortege into each place of exhibition; the uniformed Band, under the direction of Professor HERMAN LUDWIG, meanwhile awakening the musical echoes with exquisite harmony.

A CHALLENGE OF
$10,000!
Deposited in the First National Bank of Cincinnati, is thus widely promulgated, that we have

THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT,
THE FINEST STUD OF HORSES,
THE BEST EDUCATED MULES,
And, beyond any other establishment, the most brilliant
GALAXY OF STARS!
Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1864.
Location—Red Lion Lots.
Performance Day and Evening.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under ten years of age.....25 cents.
se19-12

MASONIC HALL.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Monday, September 26th.
Return of the Favorites.
SAM. SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,
Brass Band and Burlesque Opera Troupe
THE HEROS OF A HEMISPHERE,
THE GREAT IRON CLADS.
Will appear as above, introducing an entire new programme not yet equaled by their many imitators.
Remember the date, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock. SAM. SHARPLEY, Manager.
FRANK GILLEY, Agent. se16-2w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Parent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same se23-1y

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Generous' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 84 Market street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, No. 126 WATER street, under Monongahela House.
Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.
Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
September 17th, 1864.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company, to serve for the term of three years, and one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, 1864, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, p. m.
JAS. M. CHRISTY,
se17-6w Treasurer.

FINE BRANDY,—26 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Seed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 2 19 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and shipments.
Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
50 " Rectified Whisky.
100 " Pure Wine.
20 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au16-1m.

CHARLES C. BAILSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
au4

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

O. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se3

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jn1 Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FORSYTHE & SCHWARZ'S,
je22-e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES

PRINTING

W. S. HAYES,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PLINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack. Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular custom customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. ja4

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
DR. HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street.
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is not worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all the various forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2md&w

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 131 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealing in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks, furnishing a better information when desired.
6m-31a

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se27-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
au8-tf A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au6-4m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
	WM. K. NIMICK,
	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
	JOHN D SCULLY, Cash'r

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 03 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh26-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, (One Square above the Bridge)
jy6-1y BIRMINGHAM, PA.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE HEROS WORKS,
Nos. 37, 28, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Looks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. aps

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

GROCERIES—
16 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
30 " P. R. do.
75 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
73 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
250 boxes 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
30 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au30 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, there will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, October 8th, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, with its improvements and appurtenances, to wit:
All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the north-west corner of Water and Short streets, having a front on Water street of thirty feet, and running back preserving the same width, toward Front street, ninety feet.
The improvements are a three story brick building, thirty feet by ninety feet, containing Forges, Blowers for same, Screw Cutting Machine, Shafting, &c., &c. The building is comparatively new and well adapted for either Warehouse or manufacturing purposes.
Terms: cash. JOHN M. KENNEDY,
se24-tf Trustee.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shuler, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HASLETT, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent.
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BUSSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. R. JONES,	A. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.	

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY AT THE BOARD.

		Bids.	Ask'd.	Sales
1,500	U. S. 5-20 (ex. coup.)	103		
1,500	" "		104	
1,000	" 10-40		98¾	
500	" "	98		
3,000	" Cert. of Indebt.		96	
3,000	" "	94		
1,000	Gold	195		
2,000	"	185		
100	Shs. Ally Valley R. R.		107¾	
100	Connellsville			123½
10	" (int.)	13		
50	" Ally & Man. R. W.		69½	
20	" Exchange Bank		74½	
25	" Bk. of Pittsburgh		99¾	
20	" German Trust		39½	
23	" "		39½	
10	" 3d National Bank		108	
20	" 1st " Ally	107		
20	" "		110	
10	" Man. Saving	48		
6	" Allegheny Bank		59	
100	" Dalzell		9¼	
100	" "		9¼	
100	" "	8¾		
40	" "	9		
500	" Ally & Pitts Oil		11¾	
500	" Columbia		100	
5	" "		95	
5	" "		88	
20	" "		87	
20	" "	80		
300	" Ohio Valley		2	
500	" "		1¾	
1	" Warren & Ven		200	
100	" Iron City		1¾	
100	" Stella		2¼	
100	" Federal		2¾	
200	" "		1¾	
25	" "		1¾	
75	" Whitely		2	
100	" Horse Neck		1½	
100	" "	1		
50	" Fayette		1	
110	" Fleming & Blood		4¾	
100	" "	4		
100	" Cherry Run Cen		2¾	
500	" "		2¾	
100	" "		2	
50	" Phillips		8	
100	" "		7	
500	" Eldorado		2.50¼	
500	" Merchants		1	
100	" Carson Mining		5	
35	" Noble & Delem'r		13½	
300	" Oil Basin		12	
100	" Banner		1.40	
100	" Densmore	10		
34	" Mass Mining		10	
300	" North Western	5		
30	" National		30	

SALES.

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
1-6	Second National	—
1-6	Third National	—
1.00	Fourth National	—
50	Citizens	Div. May
50	Clinton	" "
50	Pittsburgh	" "
50	Alleghany	" "
50	Mechanics	" "
50	Iron City	" "
50	St. & Manuf.	" "
1-6	First National	" "
1.70	First National Ally	" "
50	Manufacturer Saving	" "

INSURANCE

50	Citizens	Div. June
12	Western	" May
50	Monongahela	"
50	Exchange	"
50	Pittsburgh	" Aug.
50	Allegheny	" July
50	Peoples	" "
50	Penns	" "

RAILROAD.

50	Monongahela	Div. Sept. 5
25	St. Clair Street	Div. July 5
50	Hand Street	Div. July 5
50	Mechanic Street	
50	Birmingham	Div. July

RATES ROAD.

50	Allegheny Valley	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	Div. Aug.
100	Fort Wayne	" "
100	Cleveland	No Div.
50	Connellsville	"
50	do (interest)	"
50	Steubenville	"
50	Chartiers	"
50	Hempfield	"
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	"
50	Birmingham	"

BANKS.

50	Citizens	"
50	Pittsburgh	Div. July
25	Allegheny	" May
25	Birmingham	" June

GAS AND OIL COMPANIES.

25	Lucesco	Div. Aug. 12
50	North American	"
10	Dalzell	Div. Sept. 1
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	Div. Sept.
50	Columbia	Div. Sept.
5	Iron City	
5	Horse Neck	
5	Stella	
5	Federal	
20	Acme	
5	Whitely Creek	
5	Fayette	
5	Story	
4	Fleming & Blood farm	Div. Sept. 2
10	Olmstead	
10	Kyad farm	
10	Phillips	
	Philip	
	Ohio Valley	
	El Dorado	
	Cherry Run Central	
	Eldorado	

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	Div. July
50	Monongahela Navigation	"

Allegheny County 6's, 50 Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's, ——— 79 do do do
do 6's, ——— 78 do do do
Allegheny City 6's, ——— 83 do do do
do 6's, ——— 80 do do do
Alleg'y V. R. 7's, ——— 105 do do do
do 6's, ——— 90 do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 6's, ——— 85½ do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R. R. 6's, ——— 90
Ala. & O. Bounty 6's, ——— 95½
Pitt'gh Bounty 6's, ——— 93

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 35 FOURTH ST

TUESDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

There is nothing of special interest to note in the Oil Stocks line. A very perceptible flatness is taking hold of most of the non-dividend class—so much so that many of them have hardly a nominal value. Last evening, even in a crowded room at McIlwaine's sales the utmost difficulty was experienced in making sales. Allegheny and Pittsburgh sold down to 10½—this is low for a two per cent. dividend company; Duck Creek, 8¾; Cherry Run Central, a small lot, at 2; Fleming and Blood, 4¾; Phillips, 8¾; Eldorado, 2¼; McElhiany, 7; Egbert, 2¾—these are Philadelphia companies; Ohio Valley, 1¾; Federal, 1¾; Horseneck, 1¾; Merchant's, 6@60 cents, and Stella, 1.

—During the last twenty days, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the whole mercantile community has been seized with a paralyzing caution. Although the marketsare generally lightly stocked, and the interior is uniformly reported to be bare of goods, yet buyers, with one consent, have refused to purchase their ordinary stocks at the high prices demanded. The result has been a general decline in prices; which so far from inducing buyers to operate, has only increased the indisposition to buy. The natural result of this state of things has been an almost general effort to force sales. The dry goods jobbers have repeatedly marked down their prices, and are now selling much below the quotations of the importers' and manufacturers' agents. Unable to sell the desired amount at their reduced prices, they are now throwing large amounts of domestic fabrics into the auction room, producing at each successivesale, a still further decline, and giving greater impetus to the downward movement. This movement in the dry goods market is a fair representation of what is occurring in other kinds of merchandise. The decline also extends to raw materials and imported produce. Cotton has declined within fourteen days 5c. per lb., and wool 12c.; and neither is saleable in any considerable amount at the reduced prices. Tea, coffee, sugar, and spices participate in the downward movement, and the metals begin to sympathise also. A yet, breadstuffs and provisions have resisted the pressure to a considerable firmness; the cause doubtless being the attempt of Western speculators to hold back supplies from shipment until near the close of navigation, in order to keep rates for light and prices high at the East during the Winter.

—Yesterday's New York Evening *Post*, says: "The panic in Wall street that raged with violent but intermittent force this morning, and some indications of an upward reaction are developing. The short contracts are large, and the anticipation is more general than a recoil cannot be long deferred. The only new features of moment are the spasmodic movements of gold and the heavy fall in several leading descriptions in national securities. A few failures are reported, but none as yet of very serious importance."

—The *Times* observes on the same subject as follows: Victory in the Shenandoah was the *Great Bear* in the Gold Room last week. The fall was *twenty-four per cent.*, or from 224 down to 200 ₱ cent. This rapid fall carried down the Foreign Exchanges and most of the Stock Exchange dealings with it, and completely unsettled the prices of Produce and Merchandise. A paralysis of trade is reported in some quarters, but a few days familiarity with the lower prices of Gold will doubtless lead to activity, if not profits again. The prices of fuel and family marketing must soon follow downward, and with these the higher rates of hotel living. Some of the oldest and shrewdest of the Dry Goods establishments up town were prompt to anticipate the turn on the victory of Atlanta several weeks ago, and a few of the Coal dealers have also escaped their business to the change in advance.

—We are officially informed that the transfer books of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be closed on Saturday, October 1st, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until 3 P. M., October 17th, and a dividend of two and one-half per cent., free of government tax, will be paid October 17th and afterwards, to the registered holders of full paid stock at the time the books are closed. The dividend thus to be paid was made from the earnings of the third quarter of the year. The earnings and expenses, as ascertained and estimated for the first three quarters to the 30th instant, are as follows:

Earnings for January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August and earnings estimated for September	$4,849,743 33
Operating expenses for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and estimate for August and September	2,615,46 83 4
Net balance	$1,934,274 99

From this balance deduct interest on mortgage bonds, sinking funds, and dividends of the first and second quarter as follows,

Nine months interest on first, second and third mortgage bonds	$656,525
Nine months interest on Allegheny River Bridge Bonds	18,000
Nine months sinking fund on first and second mortgage bonds	78,750
Nine months interest on Chicago Depot bonds	5,212
Dividend on stock for first and second quarter (paid)	338,035
The dividend now to be paid is	197,350
Total	$1,293,903

Leaving a surplus subject to the further orders of the Board of $630,366 99, after paying expenses, interest, sinking fund and dividends for the nine months of the year.

The net income for the nine months, after paying all charges upon the revenue excepting dividend, is sixteen per cent. on the present augmented capital, or about seventeen per cent. on the average capital invested during the same period, which is equal to twenty-two and two-thirds per cent. for the year.

The amount expended for construction to the 30th instant will be about $1,900,000, of which the greater portion will be paid by the money realized from the sale of stock ordered in April last, and which has all been sold.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

Business was dull in all its various departments. Dealers are inclined to hold off, and are not disposed to purchase to any extent. At this time they are disposed to wait and see how the gold and bear going on in New York between the bulls and bears will terminate. Gold seemed to hold its own yesterday—feebly. It is only a matter of time—down it will have to come. In a few days we shall have news from Grant, Farragut and Sheridan, that will cause a crash among the speculators in gold that will be astonishing to those not versed in such matters. The demand for the leading articles was limited to lots to meet the wants of the home market. Prices were weak, and only feebly sustained on the wharf. Business seems to be falling off. Freights to the various ports was scarce. The only way boats can secure a paying trip is to wait their turn. The fine packet "Kate B. Porter" leaves today for Cincinatti and all intermediate ports. The Kate Putnam is the St. Louis packet for this day. The Emma Graham left for Cannelsville with a fair load. The Jonas Powell departed for Portsmouth, with a moderate trip. The boats on the Slackwater navigation came in for a fair amount of patronage. The steamers Starlight and Columbia are announced for St. Louis. The market being unusually dull, we have but few sales to notice.

FLOUR—The market was dull with but a limited demand. Buyers are endeavoring to reduce the prices—holders are not disposed to give way. They are aware that stocks at present in this market is quite small. Sales, we have but few sales to record, the market being very unsettled. Extra Family: sales of 200 bbls at $11 00.

GRAIN—The market was dull, and is likely to remain so until the money market becomes more settled. The receipts were moderate. Buyers were shy and asked a larger decline. Prices holders are disposed to submit to, at least they prefer waiting to see what might turn up. Under existing circumstances, we think it advisable and quotations will not accompany them with actual transactions.

CHEESE—The market was quiet. We note sales—60 boxes Western Reserve at 22@23c; Hamburg, 23c. Stock moderate.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off. Prices have stiffened. Sales—120 barrels $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

SALT—We have no change to notice. Sales—300 bbls of No. 1 at $3 15 per bbl.

ONIONS—Was in fair request. Sales—25 bush at $3 00 per bush.

POTATOES—The receipts of Jersey Sweet are on the increase. Sales—20 bbls at $5 10. A decline.

EGGS—were not plenty. We note further sales at 24@25c per doz.

PLUMS—Are beginning to arrive. Sales—10 boxs at $5 00 per box.

HAY—The market was quiet. Sales—6 loads at $38@40.

BACON—The market was quiet. Buyers are holding off for lower figures. Holders are not disposed to give way. They say the present stock will be exhausted before the packing season commences, and there are disposed to force sales. They have done well and are not disposed to spoil things at the close of the season. The sales were small and prices were unchanged.

GROCERIES—The market yesterday was inactive. Dealers confine their purchases to lots to meet present wants. Prices unchanged.

REFINED BEER—The supply is nearly exhausted. We note small sales at 24½@25c ₱ lb.

Payments for Corn

The payments made for Corn have been on a comparatively restricted scale this year. Thus the total value of Wheat imported in the six month ending June 30, was £4,811,312 against £5,598,102 in the corresponding half of 1863, and £8,783,095 in the corresponding half of 1862; of Barley, £811,553 against £1,590,660 in the corresponding half of 1863, and £985,797 in the corresponding half of 1862, and £1,578,175 against £1,206,839 in the corresponding half of 1863, and £937,290 in the corresponding half of 1862; of Peas, £146,069 against £328,523 in the respective half of 1863, and £112,855 in the corresponding half of 1862; of Beans, £172,571 against £350,770 in the corresponding half of 1863, and £301,457 in the corresponding half of 1862; of the Indian corn or maize, £341,089, against £4,087, 641 in the corresponding half of 1863, and £1,682,096 in the corresponding half of 1862. The total value of the corn of all kinds imported in June 30 this year was thus £6,866,674, against £10,638,591 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £12,465,428 in the corresponding period of 1862, so that the value of this description of imports has been progressively declining during the last two years. The value of the wheat imported from Russia in 1863 was £nil; from Prussia, £1,217,187; from Denmark, £260,654; from Mecklenburg, £165,306; from the Hanse Towns, £152,873; from France, £218,715; from Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia, £100,044; from Egypt, £153,317; from the United States, £1,853,750; from British North America, £65,112; and from other countries, £167,130.—*London Times.*

Panic in the Wholesale Market.

LARGE DECLINE IN PRICES IN NEW YORK.

The good news from the seat of war has caused a panic in the wholesale market, and speculators are losing largely. Flour has fallen from fifty to seventy-five cents a barrel to-day, and family brands are dull. Many speculative buyers have large contracts maturing the latter part of this month at $12 and $13 a barrel; consequently suffering a loss of about four dollars a barrel. Most of the buyers at the high rates operated in anticipation of a rise in gold.

Wheat has declined fifteen cents a bushel to-day, making a fall within a week of fifty cents. The demand is dull, and is confined to millers. Exporters are out of the market.

Corn and oats are also lower, and are much depressed.

The pork market opened at $38 50 for mess, a decline of two dollars a barrel, and closes quiet, the speculative demand will hold off for a further decline. It is a chief buyer.

Lard has fallen two cents a pound.

Whisky has declined three cents a gallon, with a good business at the concession.—*N. Y. Post of Monday.*

The Crops in Great Britain.

[London Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The harvest is now nearly completed throughout the United Kingdom, and the result seems to be, taking the crops as a whole that we shall have

Wheat, an average.
Barley, fully an average.
Oats, one-third deficient.
Potatoes, short.
Beans, under an average.
Roots, about three-fourths of an average.

The scarcity of green crops caused by the drought will lead to very high prices for animal food throughout the winter, and according to the opinion of a very competent authority, butcher's meat and dairy produce may command, within the next eight months, prices not previously reached during the present century. This will give encouragement to your Western farmers.

Boston Leather Market.

BOSTON, Sep. 25.

The leather market begins to exhibit the effect of a long period of inactivity in business and considerable accumulation of stocks. Both hemlock sole and upper are now in abundant supply, and prices are strongly inclined to shade off. Holders, however, do not care to make any large concession in rates for the purpose of effecting sales, as they are looking for a speedy resumption of the consumptive demand, and a stiffening up in the market.

Hemlock sole is selling at a range of 40@45c, the outside figure for over weights. Oak do at 45@50c for stations, and 63@67c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 87@40c. Rough Upper is dull at 41@45c for Hemlock, and 48@52c for Oak. Rough Calf goods are in large stock, and dull at $1 25@1 45 for light and heavy; curried do, $1 50@1 70.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Chicago Hay Market.

Sept. 24.

HAY—The market continues moderately active, with a limited supply. Holders firm at previous quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beaten pressed	$24,00@25,00
Timothy, loose pressed	22,00@23,00
Timothy, loose	19,00@20,00
Prairie, beaten pressed	15,00@17,00
Prairie, loose pressed	14,00@15,00
Prairie, loose	14,00@15,00

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beaten pressed	$29,00@30,00
Timothy, loose pressed	27,00@28,00
Timothy, loose	24,00@25,00
Prairie, beaten pressed	20,00@21,00
Prairie, loose pressed	18,00@19,00
Prairie, loose	17,00@18,00

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

SEPTEMBER 26.

There was a better feeling and a firmer market, and further prices were realized. Sales include 2 hhd stems at $4 90@5; 2 do crops at $5 20@5 50; 1 do green lugs at $9; 14 do factory at $9 50@11 75; 8 do planters' from $12@15 75; 3 do common shipping leaf at $16@19; 10 do medium do at $16@5 75; 15 do good and fine do at $26 50@30 25; 7 do common and medium manufacturing at $30@35 75, and 5 boxes at $6 7. @30 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 28 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

We have nothing new to note in regard to oil. The market was dull, there being no demand for either crude or refined. Prices for all descriptions were nominal. In fact, it would be impossible to give correct quotations. The New York gold market being irregular has caused buyers to hold off and see what may turn up. One thing that favors holders just now is the limited receipts and the small amount on hand. Take the Eastern prices into consideration, prices will have to decline before sales can be effected. Buyers seem to have left the market—we miss them in our rounds. When oil is active and wanted they go after holders. On the other hand, when oil is dull they absent themselves so that holders can go after them. Under existing circumstances it is out of the question to attempt to give figures for refined or crude oils. Until we have sales to record figures will be omitted. The rates that crude was sold in New York yesterday would reduce the sales here to 28c per gallon, packages included. We are inclined to the opinion that dealers here will hold on for some before they will part with their oil at anything like those figures. In the meantime if we can learn of any facts that we think will interest the general reader we will make them known without delay.

Imports of Oil per N. Y. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Dilworth & E, 28 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 28, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
½ to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8¾
½ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
½ to 1½ by ⅝ to inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

1 to 6, by ½ to 3-16 inch	8¾
¼ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
¼ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
¼ to ⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

½ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

⅜ to 6 inch	9¾
1¼ and 2	9¾
¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1⅜	10¼
inch	11½
inch	12½
inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8¾	¼ and 9-16 inch	9¾
¼ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¾
¼ to 3¼ inch	9	5-16 inch	9¾
¼ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
¼ and ⅝ inch	9¼	5-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

¼ to 1¼ inch	8¾	¼ inch	9¾
¼ and ⅜ inch	9¼	⅝ inch	9¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¼ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9¾
¼ and ⅜ inch	9¼	⅝ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

5-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9¾
Wings	9¼

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
½ by ⅝ 7-16 inch	9¼
½ by ⅝ 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
½ by ¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9¼

NAIL RODS.

Junlats	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		Barrel.
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	20 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	⅞ in. Lining	12 87½
7d and 6d	9 37½	4 inch	10 87½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
10	10 13	3 inch	11 88
9	9 88	1 inch	11 13
8	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
7	9 63	1¼ inch	9 63
6	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
10	10 63	6d	9 88
9	10 38	8d	9 63
8	10 13	10d	9 38
7	10 13		
6	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off from (except sheet iron,) kegs of 20 pounds.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of involce.

The Cotton Supply.

THE COTTON SUPPLY OF ENGLAND.

[From the Liverpool Journal, Sept. 10.]

Leaving American politics out of calculation, there remains the cotton question. We shall have large remittances to make to Egypt, Turkey, and India, but the amount will be no more than last year, if as much. We shall get very little more cotton from them, whereas we shall send them a much greater quantity of manufactures; and it is most likely that we shall pay them less for their cotton, while they will have to pay us more for our goods, as the margin between raw and manufactured cotton has been much wider this year than last. Though our imports of cotton from China during the first six months of the year showed an increase of £2,776,090, our imports of tea and silk from the same source, in the same time, fell off £1,800,000, while our shipments of cotton yarn, &c., goods showed an increase of nearly £600,000. The total increase in our imports of all kinds of produce from Egypt and Turkey during the same period was £5,500,000, and the total increase in our exports £2,500,000. With the Brazils the increase is about the same on both sides of the account, showing a balance yet due to this country, if we are to receive any profit from our trade. With India the trade of the six months was as follows, compared with the figures of 1862 and 1863:

	Imports.	Exports.
1864	£20,603,000	£9 000,000
1863	14,200,000	7,550,000
1862	8,176,000	6,987,000
Inc. of 1864 over 1862	6,365,000	1,450,000
Inc. of 1863 over 1862	6,024,000	583,000

Whatever else may be said of these figures, it all events they show that our trade is in no worse position than it was a year ago.

THE COTTON CRISIS ENDED IN FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the cotton crisis is well nigh passed, and that Ceylon, Algeria, Guiana and the West Indies will soon produce cotton for France.

Boston Wool Market.

Holders of wool, so far as the regular trade is concerned, are not disposed to press sales in the present condition of the market. They have every reasonable assurance that not only their stocks, but the entire clip of the season, will be wanted in the course of the next six months for actual consumption. With the light supply and high cost of imported wool fabrics to come into the market, this expectation cannot fail to be realized, unless we assume that the general consumption of woolens will fall far short of ordinary seasons—which can hardly be the case with immense armies in the field to be furnished with winter clothing. The most probable theory is, that when wool begins to sell again, as it must as soon as the political and military problems are put in a train of solution, it must, from the very exigencies of consumption, sell freely and rapidly up to the end of either the supply or the season.

The sales of domestic for the week are very insignificant and do not foot up over 150,000 lbs, although the previous range of $1@$1 10 for fleece and $1 05@1 15 for pulled. Included are 30,000 lbs New York fleece at $1@1 01; 50,000 lbs Ohio at $1 03; and small lots Western and Eastern at $1 03@1 10. In foreign, the transactions have been very limited, embracing 84 bales Mestiza at 45½@47c, and small lots Cape at 55@65c ₱ lb.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

There is nothing new or encouraging to be said in regard to the boot and shoe trade. The month of September, which usually brings many large buyers into the market, is now well spent, and trade has not yet appeared to any extent. The feeling of uncertainty which prevails in business circles has been potent enough to overcome the natural desire, on the part of dealers, to secure stocks and be prepared to supply the wants of consumers. It cannot be otherwise than that these wants are pressing and steadily increasing from day to day; and if there were any reliable data for mercantile calculation, buyers and sellers would speedily come together, and we should witness a great rush of trade.

Boston Cotton Market.

The cotton market is unsettled and without activity. The nominal rates have rapidly declined with gold quotations during the last day or two, and the result of the auction sale, on Thursday, of the cargo of the prize steamer Elsie, tended still further to depress the market. The middling uplands offered were taken at $1 06, but subsequently the continued drop in gold increased the panic, and at the close middling may be quoted nominal at at $1 50@1 55, with no buyers at that figure. Holders are moderately expecting a reaction and do not materially press sales, more particularly as there is no immediate prospect of the present very limited supply being increased.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Chicago Hide Market.

Sept. 24.

HIDES—Received, 96,765 lbs; shipped, 20,000 lbs. The market is thoroughly dull and inactive. On previous quotations we note a further decline of 4@5 ₱ lb on Green Country, Green Salted, and Green Salted Kips; and 1@2 ₱ lb on Dry Salted and Dry Flint. At our present reduced quotations there are but few buyers and no disposition to speculate. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	8 @ 8½
Green Salted, trimmed	10 @10½
Dry Salted, trimmed	16 @16½
Dry Flint, trimmed	18 @19
Kip, green salted, trimmed	15 @18
Calf, green salted, trimmed	19 @20

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 27.

Sales to-day of leaf tobacco at Bodmann's warehouse were as follows: 22 hhds and 15 tcs; 3 hhds Ohio at $6 50@13 00; 6 hhds Missouri country leaf, lugs and trash: 2 at $2 65; 3 at $8 50@10 25; 1 at 14; 3 at 20; 2 at 29 50; 1 at 28; 1 at 26 25; 1 at 27 50; 1 at 38; 2 hhds, private sale, at 34; 15 bxs ranging from 5 50 to 18,

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R. J Rhodes, 184 bgs barley; J Wood & Son, 1 car metal; Potter A & G, 20 bxs cheese; H Riddle, 57 do do; D Wallace, 170 sks corn; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 25 bbls lard oil; T H Nevin, 25 do do; Bissell & Co, 5 bdls old copper.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—P. S. Weaver, 17 sks rags; W. Hays, 10 sks barley; Mr. Lee, 17 bgs wheat; Hazelett, 28 sacks oats; Mr McMath, 76 bush oats; 20 do potatoes; G Rechoy, 30 do apples; D Osborne, 17 do potatoes; Mrs Rutter, 13 do apples; H. Millery, 6 rolls leather; Stewart, 37 sks oats; Jas Eckles, 21 sks oats; Martin O & B, 1 car iron; Jones & Co, 1 car brick.

Per Pittsburgh and Cleveland P. R.—Nimick & Co, 40 tons metal; D Wallace, 55 bbls whisky; B Singerly, 11 bdls printing paper; H H Collins, 983 water pipe; Lemon & Co, 66 bdls chairs, 3 small rockers, and 3 office chairs; Meyers & Son, 24 do chairs and 8 rockers; Packer & Irwin, 54 do chairs and 3 rockers; A Lefert, 9 bbls eggs: Fetzer & Co, 96 bgs corn, 130 do shelled do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

STEAMER REVENUE.—W S Noble & Co, 23 sacks feathers; Clark & Co, 1 bay mare, 1 blanket, 1 bag oats, 102 hhds tobacco, 2 boxes do, 1 do do, 28 sacks wool; L H Volgt & Co, 46 sacks oats, 26 bbls apples; J Herbert, 12 bbls apples, 8 do do; McDonald & Arbuckle, 6 sacks wool.

Cincinnati.

PER WILLIAM BUTLER—Lieut-Col O Cross, 110 boxes muskets; Peter Gelchunner, 3 bbls liquor; S George & Co, 100 bbls flour; R C Loomis, 10 bbls whiskey; Hays & Stewart, 17 rolls leather; R J Kennedy & Bro, 78 bbls wheat, 668 sacks do.

New Orleans Market.

September 17.

Cotton—With very little offering and a limited demand, buyers awaiting the correspondence by the steamer, the only sales reported September 17 were 5 bales middling, new crop, at $1 85, and 75 bales, in two lots, classification and price not stated. A small lot offered at auction was withdrawn, said to be in consequence of a rumor of a sale at $2 03.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Another steamer arrived from St. Louis September 17, with sundry articles of merchandise and about 1,300 bbls flour to the trade. These receipts, and more expected, have greatly depressed the market, especially for flour, and no sales worthy of note to report, excepting two lots, embracing several hundred bbls, all the particulars of which are strictly suppressed. Buyers are holding back for easier prices. In other articles the only sales this forenoon were 5 casks ribbed sides at 21c ₱ lb, 100 sacks St. Louis oats at $1 25, and 132 sacks western corn at $1 40 in bushel, and 50 bales western hay at $52 ₱ per ton.

Freights—The steamship for New York is full; she has been taking cotton at 1c ₱ lb.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

September 26.

Tobacco—The sales at the warehouses were 114 hhds at rather lower figures. The sales at the Public were to 12 hhds at $6 90 to 90, 12 at 10 00 to 12 25, 8 at 12 70 to 17 50, and the balance ranging from 17 25 to 26 50. At Ninth street 15 hhds sold at $8 10 to 12 00, 5 at 13 00 to 17 00, 5 at 25 00 to 50, and 1 at 40 00. At the Boone warehouse the low grades ranged from $8 10 to 15 00, 5 from 15 00 to 20 00, and 7 from $21 50 to 28 25. At the Louisville warehouse 4 hhds sold at $9 25 to 10 00, 1 at 11 00, 1 at 12 25, 3 at 13 25, 3 at 33 25 to 38 25, and 1 of bright manufacturing leaf at $40 00.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Wm. Butler		Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Revenue	Muleman	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Steele	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were four feet seven inches water, by the metal marks, and rising slowly. The weather was pleasant.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon. The first clerk is Mr. Bunting—a careful and attentive officer.

THE fine packet Starlight, Capt. G. W. Armstrong, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE A No. 1 steamer Columbia, Captain R. J. Porter, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is Mr. Fred. B. Holmes, of whom many good things are recorded.

THE favorite passenger packet, Kate B. Porter, Capt. Joseph H. Porter, is the boat for Cincinnati and intermediate ports. This boat makes her trips with great regularity, and stands at the head of the list as a passenger boat. This could not be otherwise so long as she continues in charge of that prince of clever fellows, Capt. Joseph H. Porter. In the office we were pleased to meet our old friend, Capt. R. H. Fisher. Columbia has business in all its details. Passengers and shippers will receive the best of attention.

HO FOR ST. LOUIS.—The new and splendid passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built for a packet between these points. In her construction no expense has been spared. In a word, she is complete in every respect. Capt. John W. Anawalt is an experienced and clever officer. We have known him for many years. He is honorable and upright; his word can at all times be relied on. He is an officer we take pleasure in recommending. The first clerk is Mr. Daisy, whom we have often been indebted for river favors.

THE Louisville *Press* says: Owing to high prices many new articles of consumption are now substituted, and among other things we notice a new article of manufacture, a kind of soap. It emanates from Pittsburgh, and its chief ingredient is petroleum. It sells at 16c per pound, while our pure soap sells at 16@17c.

WHEELING.

Tuesday's *Intelligencer* says:

The river was falling yesterday with five feet water in the channel. The weather was clear and pleasant. There was nothing of interest going on about the landing beyond the arrival and departure of the regular packets.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded six